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No. 101

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. Foxx).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 26, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day. We pause in Your presence, and ask guidance for the men and women of the people's House.

Enable them, O God, to act on what they believe to be right and just, and to do so in ways that show respect for those with whom they disagree. In this, may they grow to be models and good examples in a time when so many in our world are unable to engage gracefully with those with whom they are at odds.

As we approach this next recess, and the celebration of the birth of our Nation, bless our great Nation, and keep it faithful to its ideals, its hopes, and its promise of freedom in our world.

Bless us this day and every day, and may all that is done within the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. YODER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 5 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PANCREATIC CANCER ACTION NETWORK LETTER

(Mr. MCKINLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share a letter from a 10-year-old, Stephanie Santilli of Philippi, West Virginia. She wrote:

Seven-and-a-half years ago on October 4, 2007, my Uncle Jim passed away due to pancreatic cancer. His cancer was found too late because of being misdiagnosed too many times, and a CT scan finally found the cancer. His son Isaac was only 9 when his father died. He is missed by so many. I hope that some day a cure is found so other families don't have to go through the same pain we have.

Her story is just one of many across the Nation. For every 100 people diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, only six survive.

Madam Speaker, by funding the research to develop a cure, we honor

Stephanie's uncle and those we have lost to pancreatic cancer.

HONORING ARMY SPECIALIST TERRY J. HURNE

(Mr. COSTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today in honor of the life of Terry J. Hurne, United States Army Specialist, who died on June 9, 2014. Terry made the ultimate sacrifice while serving the United States in the Logar province of Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Specialist Hurne was raised in Atwater, California, graduated from Atwater High School, and joined the military in 2007. During his time in the Army, Terry served two tours in Afghanistan, and for the past 5 years, he served as a generator mechanic and a builder. He was assigned to Company B, 710 Brigade Support Battalion, 10th Mountain Division, stationed in Fort Drum, New York.

His family and friends will hold memories of Terry in their hearts forever. His smile, his laughter, his kindness to everyone will never, ever be forgotten; his fondness for sports, and a big lover of animals, especially his dog Trinity. He will be remembered as a hero who fought for our freedoms.

Terry is survived by his wife, Natalie, as well as his father, his mother, stepmother, three sisters, and a brother.

It is with great respect that I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to honor the life of our fallen soldier, Army Specialist Terry Hurne, an American patriot who did extraordinary things.

God bless him.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H5771

CELEBRATING EDNA YODER'S 103RD BIRTHDAY

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Madam Speaker, I rise this morning to ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating my grandmother Edna Yoder's birthday.

Born on June 28, 1911, my grandmother will turn 103 on Saturday, and I couldn't be prouder of her. She and my grandfather, Orie Yoder, spent their lives working on a farm and raising their four children, including my father, Wayne Yoder. She is a very principled and humble woman who believes strongly in her family and her faith.

Over the past 103 years she has lived through the Great Depression, the Dust Bowl, and two world wars, to name a few. She has seen a lot, and to this day tells great stories, has a wonderful and cheery sense of humor, and, of course, dispenses plenty of advice.

Each day when I get up in a nation of prosperity and freedom, I think of my grandmother and people of her generation who worked themselves to the bone, who helped build this great country so that their children and children's children would have the opportunity to realize their dreams.

Today, my grandmother spends her time working puzzles, playing games, playing in the bell choir, and, of course, keeping up with her many grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and even great-great-grandchildren.

Grandma, happy 103rd birthday to you.

VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the Voting Rights Amendment Act. This is a critical piece of bipartisan legislation in response to the Supreme Court's ruling, *Shelby County v. Holder*, that was handed down exactly 1 year ago this week.

This decision undid critical voting protections that have proven effective over the years and that Congress has reauthorized as early as 2006. The Voting Rights Amendment will do several things, among them: enhance the power of Federal courts to stop discriminatory voting changes from being implemented, create new nationwide transparency requirements that help keep communities informed about voting changes in their community, and continue the Federal observer program that combats racial discrimination at the polls.

Voter discrimination is not just a problem of the past but is very much alive today. In fact, since the 2013 decision, there have been 10 voting changes across the country that have raised concerns about voting discrimination.

As Representatives in a democratic government, we have a duty to prevent voter discrimination and make sure that every citizen's voice is heard.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

(Ms. DUCKWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam Speaker, last summer more than 100 businesses attended a forum I held in Schaumburg, Illinois, to learn more about the benefits of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Since then, businesses in my district have told me time and again how the bank's services keep them competitive in the global marketplace and create good-paying American jobs. They know we need to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank now.

For decades, the Export-Import Bank has helped American exporters sell their products overseas. It provides their financing, credit, and insurance to grow their businesses abroad when other options are simply not available. Last year, these investments led to \$37.4 billion in exports that created more than 200,000 jobs right here in America.

This week, a USA Today editorial stated:

One of the most vexing economic developments in recent decades has been the decline in manufacturing jobs. An industry that employed nearly 25 percent of the workforce in the 1970s today accounts for only 7.8 percent . . . The loss of these jobs has reduced opportunities for people without a college degree to move into the middle class.

Madam Speaker, we can't abandon the American manufacturing and the American middle class. Bring up the bill I helped introduce, H.R. 4950, and let's reauthorize the Export-Import Bank.

TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

(Mr. ELLISON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, now is not the time for the Trans-Pacific Partnership or fast track legislation. Five years into our economic recovery, high unemployment and stagnant incomes continue to keep consumer spending down. American families still cannot make ends meet. For too many people, that is the reality. Meanwhile, we are being asked to pass fast track legislation for TPP, and I think it is a threat to American jobs.

How do we know? We have already tried this 20 years ago when we passed NAFTA. Similar to TPP, NAFTA promised to create jobs, 200,000 Americans jobs every year, but they didn't materialize. Instead, the United States lost more than a million jobs. In Minnesota, more than 13,000 workers were displaced.

We don't want to see this happen again. It is time to pass a trade bill

that lifts labor standards around the world, not encourages a race to the bottom. We cannot afford to offshore any more of our jobs. Let's pass a good trade bill.

RECOGNIZING MR. HERSCHEL LUCKINBILL FOR HIS SERVICE TO OUR COUNTRY

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Herschel Luckinbill of Montgomery, Illinois, as the Illinois Veteran of the Month for June 2014. The title of Veteran of the Month is bestowed upon individuals who have been exceptionally dedicated to honoring veterans and improving our community.

A Navy veteran of the Vietnam War, Mr. Luckinbill has taken great effort to continue his service beyond Active Duty. As a member of the Aurora Veterans Advisory Council, Mr. Luckinbill represents the interests of veterans in our community. Mr. Luckinbill organized efforts to bring The Vietnam Moving Wall to Aurora in 2013, giving the community and the next generation the opportunity to honor the fallen. Working as part of the organization Honor Flight Chicago, Mr. Luckinbill has helped World War II veterans fly to Washington to view the monuments that were erected in their honor.

We can never fully repay those who have risked and given their lives in service to our country, but because of the tireless efforts of advocates like Herschel Luckinbill, their sacrifice will not be forgotten.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Mr. Herschel Luckinbill for his service to our country and to veterans in our community.

LOWERING GASOLINE PRICES TO FUEL AN AMERICA THAT WORKS ACT OF 2014

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 4899.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YODER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 641 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4899.

Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Foxx) kindly take the chair.

□ 0915

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4899) to lower gasoline prices for the American family by increasing domestic onshore and offshore energy exploration and production, to streamline and improve onshore and offshore energy permitting and administration, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, June 25, 2014, all time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-50. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 4899

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is the following:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS**Subtitle A—Outer Continental Shelf Leasing Program Reforms**

Sec. 10101. Outer Continental Shelf leasing program reforms.

Sec. 10102. Domestic oil and natural gas production goal.

Sec. 10103. Development and submittal of new 5-year oil and gas leasing program.

Sec. 10104. Rule of construction.

Subtitle B—Directing the President To Conduct New OCS Sales

Sec. 10201. Requirement to conduct proposed oil and gas Lease Sale 220 on the Outer Continental Shelf offshore Virginia.

Sec. 10202. South Carolina lease sale.

Sec. 10203. Southern California existing infrastructure lease sale.

Sec. 10204. Environmental impact statement requirement.

Sec. 10205. National defense.

Sec. 10206. Eastern Gulf of Mexico not included.

Subtitle C—Equitable Sharing of Outer Continental Shelf Revenues

Sec. 10301. Disposition of Outer Continental Shelf revenues to coastal States.

Subtitle D—Reorganization of Minerals Management Agencies of the Department of the Interior

Sec. 10401. Establishment of Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals and Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety.

Sec. 10402. Bureau of Ocean Energy.

Sec. 10403. Ocean Energy Safety Service.

Sec. 10404. Office of Natural Resources revenue.

Sec. 10405. Ethics and drug testing.

Sec. 10406. Abolishment of Minerals Management Service.

Sec. 10407. Conforming amendments to Executive Schedule pay rates.

Sec. 10408. Outer Continental Shelf Energy Safety Advisory Board.

Sec. 10409. Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees.

Sec. 10410. Prohibition on action based on National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order No. 13547.

Subtitle E—United States Territories

Sec. 10501. Application of Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act with respect to territories of the United States.

Subtitle F—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 10601. Rules regarding distribution of revenues under Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.

Sec. 10602. Amount of distributed qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues.

Subtitle G—Judicial Review

Sec. 10701. Time for filing complaint.

Sec. 10702. District court deadline.

Sec. 10703. Ability to seek appellate review.

Sec. 10704. Limitation on scope of review and relief.

Sec. 10705. Legal fees.

Sec. 10706. Exclusion.

Sec. 10707. Definitions.

TITLE II—ONSHORE FEDERAL LANDS AND ENERGY SECURITY**Subtitle A—Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security**

Sec. 21001. Short title.

Sec. 21002. Policies regarding buying, building, and working for America.

CHAPTER 1—ONSHORE OIL AND GAS PERMIT STREAMLINING

Sec. 21101. Short title.

SUBCHAPTER A—APPLICATION FOR PERMITS TO DRILL PROCESS REFORM

Sec. 21111. Permit to drill application timeline.

SUBCHAPTER B—ADMINISTRATIVE PROTEST DOCUMENTATION REFORM

Sec. 21121. Administrative protest documentation reform.

SUBCHAPTER C—PERMIT STREAMLINING

Sec. 21131. Making pilot offices permanent to improve energy permitting on Federal lands.

Sec. 21132. Administration of current law.

SUBCHAPTER D—JUDICIAL REVIEW

Sec. 21141. Definitions.

Sec. 21142. Exclusive venue for certain civil actions relating to covered energy projects.

Sec. 21143. Timely filing.

Sec. 21144. Expedition in hearing and determining the action.

Sec. 21145. Standard of review.

Sec. 21146. Limitation on injunction and prospective relief.

Sec. 21147. Limitation on attorneys' fees.

Sec. 21148. Legal standing.

SUBCHAPTER E—KNOWING AMERICA'S OIL AND GAS RESOURCES

Sec. 21151. Funding oil and gas resource assessments.

CHAPTER 2—OIL AND GAS LEASING CERTAINTY

Sec. 21201. Short title.

Sec. 21202. Minimum acreage requirement for onshore lease sales.

Sec. 21203. Leasing certainty.

Sec. 21204. Leasing consistency.

Sec. 21205. Reduce redundant policies.

Sec. 21206. Streamlined congressional notification.

CHAPTER 3—OIL SHALE

Sec. 21301. Short title.

Sec. 21302. Effectiveness of oil shale regulations, amendments to resource management plans, and record of decision.

Sec. 21303. Oil shale leasing.

CHAPTER 4—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 21401. Rule of construction.

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Sec. 22002. Onshore domestic energy production strategic plan.

Subtitle C—National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Access

Sec. 23001. Short title.

Sec. 23002. Sense of Congress and reaffirming national policy for the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

Sec. 23003. National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska: lease sales.

Sec. 23004. National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska: planning and permitting pipeline and road construction.

Sec. 23005. Issuance of a new integrated activity plan and environmental impact statement.

Sec. 23006. Departmental accountability for development.

Sec. 23007. Deadlines under new proposed integrated activity plan.

Sec. 23008. Updated resource assessment.

Subtitle D—BLM Live Internet Auctions

Sec. 24001. Short title.

Sec. 24002. Internet-based onshore oil and gas lease sales.

TITLE I—OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS**Subtitle A—Outer Continental Shelf Leasing Program Reforms****SEC. 10101. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING PROGRAM REFORMS.**

Section 18(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5)(A) In each oil and gas leasing program under this section, the Secretary shall make available for leasing and conduct lease sales including at least 50 percent of the available unleased acreage within each outer Continental Shelf planning area considered to have the largest undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and gas resources (on a total btu basis) based upon the most recent national geologic assessment of the outer Continental Shelf, with an emphasis on offering the most geologically prospective parts of the planning area.

“(B) The Secretary shall include in each proposed oil and gas leasing program under this section any State subdivision of an outer Continental Shelf planning area that the Governor of the State that represents that subdivision requests be made available for leasing. The Secretary may not remove such a subdivision from the program until publication of the final program, and shall include and consider all such subdivisions in any environmental review conducted and statement prepared for such program under section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)).

“(C) In this paragraph the term ‘available unleased acreage’ means that portion of the outer Continental Shelf that is not under lease at the time of a proposed lease sale, and that has not otherwise been made unavailable for leasing by law.

“(6)(A) In the 5-year oil and gas leasing program, the Secretary shall make available for leasing any outer Continental Shelf planning areas that—

“(i) are estimated to contain more than 2,500,000,000 barrels of oil; or

“(ii) are estimated to contain more than 7,500,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

“(B) To determine the planning areas described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall

use the document entitled 'Minerals Management Service Assessment of Undiscovered Technically Recoverable Oil and Gas Resources of the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf, 2006'."

SEC. 10102. DOMESTIC OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION GOAL.

Section 18(b) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) DOMESTIC OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION GOAL.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing a 5-year oil and gas leasing program, and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall determine a domestic strategic production goal for the development of oil and natural gas as a result of that program. Such goal shall be—

"(A) the best estimate of the possible increase in domestic production of oil and natural gas from the outer Continental Shelf;

"(B) focused on meeting domestic demand for oil and natural gas and reducing the dependence of the United States on foreign energy; and

"(C) focused on the production increases achieved by the leasing program at the end of the 15-year period beginning on the effective date of the program.

"(2) PROGRAM GOAL.—For purposes of the 5-year oil and gas leasing program, the production goal referred to in paragraph (1) shall be an increase by 2032 of—

"(A) no less than 3,000,000 barrels in the amount of oil produced per day; and

"(B) no less than 10,000,000,000 cubic feet in the amount of natural gas produced per day.

"(3) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall report annually, beginning at the end of the 5-year period for which the program applies, to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the progress of the program in meeting the production goal. The Secretary shall identify in the report projections for production and any problems with leasing, permitting, or production that will prevent meeting the goal."

SEC. 10103. DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMITTAL OF NEW 5-YEAR OIL AND GAS LEASING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) by not later than July 15, 2015, publish and submit to Congress a new proposed oil and gas leasing program under section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) for the 5-year period beginning on such date and ending July 15, 2021; and

(2) by not later than July 15, 2016, approve a final oil and gas leasing program under such section for such period.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF ALL AREAS.—In preparing such program the Secretary shall include consideration of areas of the Continental Shelf off the coasts of all States (as such term is defined in section 2 of that Act, as amended by this title), that are subject to leasing under this title.

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 18(d)(3) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344(d)(3)) is amended by striking "or after eighteen months following the date of enactment of this section, whichever first occurs,".

SEC. 10104. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the issuance of a lease under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) to any person designated for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to—

(1) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestiture Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.), the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.), section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a), or the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.);

(2) Executive Order No. 13622 (July 30, 2012), Executive Order No. 13628 (October 9, 2012), or Executive Order No. 13645 (June 3, 2013);

(3) Executive Order No. 13224 (September 23, 2001) or Executive Order No. 13338 (May 11, 2004); or

(4) the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note).

Subtitle B—Directing the President To Conduct New OCS Sales

SEC. 10201. REQUIREMENT TO CONDUCT PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE 220 ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFSHORE VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the exclusion of Lease Sale 220 in the Final Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012–2017, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct offshore oil and gas Lease Sale 220 under section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337) as soon as practicable, but not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO MAKE REPLACEMENT LEASE BLOCKS AVAILABLE.—For each lease block in a proposed lease sale under this section for which the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, under the Memorandum of Agreement referred to in section 10205(b), issues a statement proposing deferral from a lease offering due to defense-related activities that are irreconcilable with mineral exploration and development, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall make available in the same lease sale one other lease block in the Virginia lease sale planning area that is acceptable for oil and gas exploration and production in order to mitigate conflict.

(c) BALANCING MILITARY AND ENERGY PRODUCTION GOALS.—In recognition that the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing program and the domestic energy resources produced therefrom are integral to national security, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense shall work jointly in implementing this section in order to ensure achievement of the following common goals:

(1) Preserving the ability of the Armed Forces of the United States to maintain an optimum state of readiness through their continued use of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(2) Allowing effective exploration, development, and production of our Nation's oil, gas, and renewable energy resources.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LEASE SALE 220.—The term "Lease Sale 220" means such lease sale referred to in the Request for Comments on the Draft Proposed 5-Year Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2010–2015 and Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed 5-Year Program published January 21, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 3631).

(2) VIRGINIA LEASE SALE PLANNING AREA.—The term "Virginia lease sale planning area" means the area of the outer Continental Shelf (as that term is defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (33 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.)) that is bounded by—

(A) a northern boundary consisting of a straight line extending from the northernmost point of Virginia's seaward boundary to the point on the seaward boundary of the United States exclusive economic zone located at 37 degrees 17 minutes 1 second North latitude, 71 degrees 5 minutes 16 seconds West longitude; and

(B) a southern boundary consisting of a straight line extending from the southernmost point of Virginia's seaward boundary to the point on the seaward boundary of the United States exclusive economic zone located at 36 degrees 31 minutes 58 seconds North latitude, 71 degrees 30 minutes 1 second West longitude.

SEC. 10202. SOUTH CAROLINA LEASE SALE.

Notwithstanding exclusion of the South Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf Planning Area

from the Final Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012–2017, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a lease sale not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act for areas off the coast of South Carolina determined by the Secretary to have the most geologically promising hydrocarbon resources and constituting not less than 25 percent of the leaseable area within the South Carolina offshore administrative boundaries depicted in the notice entitled "Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Administrative Boundaries Extending from the Submerged Lands Act Boundary seaward to the Limit of the United States Outer Continental Shelf", published January 3, 2006 (71 Fed. Reg. 127).

SEC. 10203. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE LEASE SALE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall offer for sale leases of tracts in the Santa Maria and Santa Barbara/Ventura Basins of the Southern California OCS Planning Area as soon as practicable, but not later than December 31, 2015.

(b) USE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES OR ONSHORE-BASED DRILLING.—The Secretary of the Interior shall include in leases offered for sale under this lease sale such terms and conditions as are necessary to require that development and production may occur only from offshore infrastructure in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act or from onshore-based, extended-reach drilling.

SEC. 10204. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this title, the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a multisale environmental impact statement under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) for all lease sales required under this subtitle.

(b) ACTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.—Notwithstanding section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332), in such statement—

(1) the Secretary is not required to identify nonleasing alternative courses of action or to analyze the environmental effects of such alternative courses of action; and

(2) the Secretary shall only—

(A) identify a preferred action for leasing and not more than one alternative leasing proposal; and

(B) analyze the environmental effects and potential mitigation measures for such preferred action and such alternative leasing proposal.

SEC. 10205. NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(a) NATIONAL DEFENSE AREAS.—This title does not affect the existing authority of the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the President, to designate national defense areas on the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to section 12(d) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1341(d)).

(b) PROHIBITION ON CONFLICTS WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS.—No person may engage in any exploration, development, or production of oil or natural gas on the Outer Continental Shelf under a lease issued under this title that would conflict with any military operation, as determined in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Defense and the Department of the Interior on Mutual Concerns on the Outer Continental Shelf signed July 20, 1983, and any revision or replacement for that agreement that is agreed to by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior after that date but before the date of issuance of the lease under which such exploration, development, or production is conducted.

SEC. 10206. EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO NOT INCLUDED.

Nothing in this title affects restrictions on oil and gas leasing under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (title I of division C of Public Law 109–432; 43 U.S.C. 1331 note).

Subtitle C—Equitable Sharing of Outer Continental Shelf Revenues

SEC. 10301. DISPOSITION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUES TO COASTAL STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338) is amended—

(1) in the existing text—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “All rentals,” and inserting the following:

“(c) DISPOSITION OF REVENUE UNDER OLD LEASES.—All rentals,”; and

(B) in subsection (c) (as designated by the amendment made by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph), by striking “for the period from June 5, 1950, to date, and thereafter” and inserting “in the period beginning June 5, 1950, and ending on the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014”;

(2) by adding after subsection (c) (as so designated) the following:

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COASTAL STATE.—The term ‘coastal State’ includes a territory of the United States.

“(2) NEW LEASING REVENUES.—The term ‘new leasing revenues’—

“(A) means amounts received by the United States as bonuses, rents, and royalties under leases for oil and gas, wind, tidal, or other energy exploration, development, and production on new areas of the outer Continental Shelf that are authorized to be made available for leasing as a result of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014 and leasing under that Act; and

“(B) does not include amounts received by the United States under any lease of an area located in the boundaries of the Central Gulf of Mexico and Western Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas on the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, including a lease issued before, on, or after such date of enactment.”; and

(3) by inserting before subsection (c) (as so designated) the following:

“(a) PAYMENT OF NEW LEASING REVENUES TO COASTAL STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), of the amount of new leasing revenues received by the United States each fiscal year, 37.5 percent shall be allocated and paid in accordance with subsection (b) to coastal States that are affected States with respect to the leases under which those revenues are received by the United States.

“(2) PHASE-IN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), paragraph (1) shall be applied—

“(i) with respect to new leasing revenues under leases awarded under the first leasing program under section 18(a) that takes effect after the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, by substituting ‘12.5 percent’ for ‘37.5 percent’; and

“(ii) with respect to new leasing revenues under leases awarded under the second leasing program under section 18(a) that takes effect after the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, by substituting ‘25 percent’ for ‘37.5 percent’.

“(B) EXEMPTED LEASE SALES.—This paragraph shall not apply with respect to any lease issued under subtitle B of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014.

“(b) ALLOCATION OF PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of new leasing revenues received by the United States with respect to a leased tract that are required to be paid to coastal States in accordance with this subsection each fiscal year shall be allocated among and paid to coastal States that are within 200 miles of the leased tract, in amounts that

are inversely proportional to the respective distances between the point on the coastline of each such State that is closest to the geographic center of the lease tract, as determined by the Secretary.

“(2) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM ALLOCATION.—The amount allocated to a coastal State under paragraph (1) each fiscal year with respect to a leased tract shall be—

“(A) in the case of a coastal State that is the nearest State to the geographic center of the leased tract, not less than 25 percent of the total amounts allocated with respect to the leased tract;

“(B) in the case of any other coastal State, not less than 10 percent, and not more than 15 percent, of the total amounts allocated with respect to the leased tract; and

“(C) in the case of a coastal State that is the only coastal State within 200 miles of a leased tract, 100 percent of the total amounts allocated with respect to the leased tract.

“(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Amounts allocated to a coastal State under this subsection—

“(A) shall be available to the coastal State without further appropriation;

“(B) shall remain available until expended;

“(C) shall be in addition to any other amounts available to the coastal State under this Act; and

“(D) shall be distributed in the fiscal year following receipt.

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a coastal State may use funds allocated and paid to it under this subsection for any purpose as determined by the laws of that State.

“(B) RESTRICTION ON USE FOR MATCHING.—Funds allocated and paid to a coastal State under this subsection may not be used as matching funds for any other Federal program.”.

(b) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—This section and the amendment made by this section shall not affect the application of section 105 of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (title I of division C of Public Law 109-432; (43 U.S.C. 1331 note)), as in effect before the enactment of this Act, with respect to revenues received by the United States under oil and gas leases issued for tracts located in the Western and Central Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas, including such leases issued on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Reorganization of Minerals Management Agencies of the Department of the Interior

SEC. 10401. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR ENERGY, LANDS, AND MINERALS AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF OCEAN ENERGY AND SAFETY.

There shall be in the Department of the Interior—

(1) an Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals, who shall—

(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate;

(B) report to the Secretary of the Interior or, if directed by the Secretary, to the Deputy Secretary of the Interior;

(C) be paid at the rate payable for level III of the Executive Schedule; and

(D) be responsible for—

(i) the safe and responsible development of our energy and mineral resources on Federal lands in appropriate accordance with United States energy demands; and

(ii) ensuring multiple-use missions of the Department of the Interior that promote the safe and sustained development of energy and minerals resources on public lands (as that term is defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.));

(2) an Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety, who shall—

(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate;

(B) report to the Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals;

(C) be paid at the rate payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule; and

(D) be responsible for ensuring safe and efficient development of energy and minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States; and

(3) an Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management, who shall—

(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate;

(B) report to the Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals;

(C) be paid at the rate payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule; and

(D) be responsible for ensuring safe and efficient development of energy and minerals on public lands and other Federal onshore lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including implementation of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.) and administration of the Office of Surface Mining.

SEC. 10402. BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Ocean Energy (referred to in this section as the “Bureau”), which shall—

(1) be headed by a Director of Ocean Energy (referred to in this section as the “Director”); and

(2) be administered under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety.

(b) DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out through the Bureau all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary relating to the administration of a comprehensive program of offshore mineral and renewable energy resources management.

(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Director shall promulgate and implement regulations—

(A) for the proper issuance of leases for the exploration, development, and production of nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf;

(B) relating to resource identification, access, evaluation, and utilization;

(C) for development of leasing plans, lease sales, and issuance of leases for such resources; and

(D) regarding issuance of environmental impact statements related to leasing and post leasing activities including exploration, development, and production, and the use of third party contracting for necessary environmental analysis for the development of such resources.

(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not carry out through the Bureau any function, power, or duty that is—

(A) required by section 10403 to be carried out through the Ocean Energy Safety Service; or

(B) required by section 10404 to be carried out through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section shall affect the authorities of the Bureau of Land Management under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or of the Forest Service under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588).

SEC. 10403. OCEAN ENERGY SAFETY SERVICE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of the Interior an Ocean Energy Safety Service (referred to in this section as the “Service”), which shall—

(1) be headed by a Director of Energy Safety (referred to in this section as the "Director"); and

(2) be administered under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety.

(b) DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out through the Service all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary relating to the administration of safety and environmental enforcement activities related to offshore mineral and renewable energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) including the authority to develop, promulgate, and enforce regulations to ensure the safe and sound exploration, development, and production of mineral and renewable energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf in a timely fashion.

(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Director shall be responsible for all safety activities related to exploration and development of renewable and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, including—

(A) exploration, development, production, and ongoing inspections of infrastructure;

(B) the suspending or prohibiting, on a temporary basis, any operation or activity, including production under leases held on the Outer Continental Shelf, in accordance with section 5(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334(a)(1));

(C) cancelling any lease, permit, or right-of-way on the Outer Continental Shelf, in accordance with section 5(a)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334(a)(2));

(D) compelling compliance with applicable Federal laws and regulations relating to worker safety and other matters;

(E) requiring comprehensive safety and environmental management programs for persons engaged in activities connected with the exploration, development, and production of mineral or renewable energy resources;

(F) developing and implementing regulations for Federal employees to carry out any inspection or investigation to ascertain compliance with applicable regulations, including health, safety, or environmental regulations;

(G) implementing the Offshore Technology Research and Risk Assessment Program under section 21 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1347);

(H) summoning witnesses and directing the production of evidence;

(I) levying fines and penalties and disqualifying operators;

(J) carrying out any safety, response, and removal preparedness functions; and

(K) the processing of permits, exploration plans, development plans.

(d) EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that the inspection force of the Bureau consists of qualified, trained employees who meet qualification requirements and adhere to the highest professional and ethical standards.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The qualification requirements referred to in paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be determined by the Secretary, subject to subparagraph (B); and

(B) shall include—

(i) 3 years of practical experience in oil and gas exploration, development, or production; or

(ii) a degree in an appropriate field of engineering from an accredited institution of higher learning.

(3) ASSIGNMENT.—In assigning oil and gas inspectors to the inspection and investigation of

individual operations, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the extent possible to their previous experience in the particular type of oil and gas operation in which such inspections are to be made.

(4) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Director shall require that an individual to be hired as an inspection officer undergo an employment investigation (including a criminal history record check).

(5) LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Individuals hired as inspectors must be able to read, speak, and write English well enough to—

(A) carry out written and oral instructions regarding the proper performance of inspection duties; and

(B) write inspection reports and statements and log entries in the English language.

(6) VETERANS PREFERENCE.—The Director shall provide a preference for the hiring of an individual as a inspection officer if the individual is a member or former member of the Armed Forces and is entitled, under statute, to retired, retirement, or retainer pay on account of service as a member of the Armed Forces.

(7) ANNUAL PROFICIENCY REVIEW.—

(A) ANNUAL PROFICIENCY REVIEW.—The Director shall provide that an annual evaluation of each individual assigned inspection duties is conducted and documented.

(B) CONTINUATION OF EMPLOYMENT.—An individual employed as an inspector may not continue to be employed in that capacity unless the evaluation demonstrates that the individual—

(i) continues to meet all qualifications and standards;

(ii) has a satisfactory record of performance and attention to duty based on the standards and requirements in the inspection program; and

(iii) demonstrates the current knowledge and skills necessary to courteously, vigilantly, and effectively perform inspection functions.

(8) LIMITATION ON RIGHT TO STRIKE.—Any individual that conducts permitting or inspections under this section may not participate in a strike, or assert the right to strike.

(9) PERSONNEL AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director may employ, appoint, discipline and terminate for cause, and fix the compensation, terms, and conditions of employment of Federal service for individuals as the employees of the Service in order to restore and maintain the trust of the people of the United States in the accountability of the management of our Nation's energy safety program.

(10) TRAINING ACADEMY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a National Offshore Energy Safety Academy (referred to in this paragraph as the "Academy") as an agency of the Ocean Energy Safety Service.

(B) FUNCTIONS OF ACADEMY.—The Secretary, through the Academy, shall be responsible for—

(i) the initial and continued training of both newly hired and experienced offshore oil and gas inspectors in all aspects of health, safety, environmental, and operational inspections;

(ii) the training of technical support personnel of the Bureau;

(iii) any other training programs for offshore oil and gas inspectors, Bureau personnel, Department personnel, or other persons as the Secretary shall designate; and

(iv) certification of the successful completion of training programs for newly hired and experienced offshore oil and gas inspectors.

(C) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In performing functions under this paragraph, and subject to clause (ii), the Secretary may enter into cooperative educational and training agreements with educational institutions, related Federal academies, other Federal agencies, State governments, safety training firms, and oil and gas operators and related industries.

(ii) TRAINING REQUIREMENT.—Such training shall be conducted by the Academy in accord-

ance with curriculum needs and assignment of instructional personnel established by the Secretary.

(11) USE OF DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.—In performing functions under this subsection, the Secretary shall use, to the extent practicable, the facilities and personnel of the Department of the Interior. The Secretary may appoint or assign to the Academy such officers and employees as the Secretary considers necessary for the performance of the duties and functions of the Academy.

(12) ADDITIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall work with appropriate educational institutions, operators, and representatives of oil and gas workers to develop and maintain adequate programs with educational institutions and oil and gas operators that are designed—

(i) to enable persons to qualify for positions in the administration of this title; and

(ii) to provide for the continuing education of inspectors or other appropriate Department of the Interior personnel.

(B) FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide financial and technical assistance to educational institutions in carrying out this paragraph.

(e) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not carry out through the Service any function, power, or duty that is—

(1) required by section 10402 to be carried out through Bureau of Ocean Energy; or

(2) required by section 10404 to be carried out through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

SEC. 10404. OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of the Interior an Office of Natural Resources Revenue (referred to in this section as the "Office") to be headed by a Director of Natural Resources Revenue (referred to in this section as the "Director").

(b) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out, through the Office, all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary and relating to the administration of offshore royalty and revenue management functions.

(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary shall carry out, through the Office, all functions, powers, and duties previously assigned to the Minerals Management Service (including the authority to develop, promulgate, and enforce regulations) regarding offshore royalty and revenue collection; royalty and revenue distribution; auditing and compliance; investigation and enforcement of royalty and revenue regulations; and asset management for onshore and offshore activities.

(d) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not carry out through the Office any function, power, or duty that is—

(1) required by section 10402 to be carried out through Bureau of Ocean Energy; or

(2) required by section 10403 to be carried out through the Ocean Energy Safety Service.

SEC. 10405. ETHICS AND DRUG TESTING.

(a) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall certify annually that all Department of the Interior officers and employees having regular, direct contact with lessees, contractors, concessionaires, and other businesses interested before the Government as a function of their official duties, or conducting investigations, issuing permits, or responsible for oversight of energy programs, are in full compliance with all Federal employee ethics laws and regulations under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5

U.S.C. App.) and part 2635 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, and all guidance issued under subsection (c).

(b) **DRUG TESTING.**—The Secretary shall conduct a random drug testing program of all Department of the Interior personnel referred to in subsection (a).

(c) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue supplementary ethics and drug testing guidance for the employees for which certification is required under subsection (a). The Secretary shall update the supplementary ethics guidance not less than once every 3 years thereafter.

SEC. 10406. ABOLISHMENT OF MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE.

(a) **ABOLISHMENT.**—The Minerals Management Service is abolished.

(b) **COMPLETED ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Completed administrative actions of the Minerals Management Service shall not be affected by the enactment of this Act, but shall continue in effect according to their terms until amended, modified, superseded, terminated, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by an officer of the United States or a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(2) **COMPLETED ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION DEFINED.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “completed administrative action” includes orders, determinations, memoranda of understanding, memoranda of agreements, rules, regulations, personnel actions, permits, agreements, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, registrations, and privileges.

(c) **PENDING PROCEEDINGS.**—Subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and the officers of the Department of the Interior under this title—

(1) pending proceedings in the Minerals Management Service, including notices of proposed rulemaking, and applications for licenses, permits, certificates, grants, and financial assistance, shall continue, notwithstanding the enactment of this Act or the vesting of functions of the Service in another agency, unless discontinued or modified under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such discontinuance or modification could have occurred if this title had not been enacted; and

(2) orders issued in such proceedings, and appeals therefrom, and payments made pursuant to such orders, shall issue in the same manner and on the same terms as if this title had not been enacted, and any such orders shall continue in effect until amended, modified, superseded, terminated, set aside, or revoked by an officer of the United States or a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(d) **PENDING CIVIL ACTIONS.**—Subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior or any officer of the Department of the Interior under this title, pending civil actions shall continue notwithstanding the enactment of this Act, and in such civil actions, proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if such enactment had not occurred.

(e) **REFERENCES.**—References relating to the Minerals Management Service in statutes, Executive orders, rules, regulations, directives, or delegations of authority that precede the effective date of this Act are deemed to refer, as appropriate, to the Department, to its officers, employees, or agents, or to its corresponding organizational units or functions. Statutory reporting requirements that applied in relation to the Minerals Management Service immediately before the effective date of this title shall continue to apply.

SEC. 10407. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE PAY RATES.

(a) **UNDER SECRETARY FOR ENERGY, LANDS, AND MINERALS.**—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the

item relating to “Under Secretaries of the Treasury (3).” the following:

“Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals, Department of the Interior.”.

(b) **ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.**—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Assistant Secretaries of the Interior (6).” and inserting the following:

“Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Interior (7).”.

(c) **DIRECTORS.**—Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.” and inserting the following new items:

“Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy, Department of the Interior.

“Director, Ocean Energy Safety Service, Department of the Interior.

“Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Department of the Interior.”.

SEC. 10408. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ENERGY SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall establish, under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, an Outer Continental Shelf Energy Safety Advisory Board (referred to in this section as the “Board”)—

(1) to provide the Secretary and the Directors established by this title with independent scientific and technical advice on safe, responsible, and timely mineral and renewable energy exploration, development, and production activities; and

(2) to review operations of the National Offshore Energy Health and Safety Academy established under section 10403(d), including submitting to the Secretary recommendations of curriculum to ensure training scientific and technical advancements.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **SIZE.**—The Board shall consist of not more than 11 members, who—

(A) shall be appointed by the Secretary based on their expertise in oil and gas drilling, well design, operations, well containment and oil spill response; and

(B) must have significant scientific, engineering, management, and other credentials and a history of working in the field related to safe energy exploration, development, and production activities.

(2) **CONSULTATION AND NOMINATIONS.**—The Secretary shall consult with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering to identify potential candidates for the Board and shall take nominations from the public.

(3) **TERM.**—The Secretary shall appoint Board members to staggered terms of not more than 4 years, and shall not appoint a member for more than 2 consecutive terms.

(4) **BALANCE.**—In appointing members to the Board, the Secretary shall ensure a balanced representation of industry and research interests.

(c) **CHAIR.**—The Secretary shall appoint the Chair for the Board from among its members.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—The Board shall meet not less than 3 times per year and shall host, at least once per year, a public forum to review and assess the overall energy safety performance of Outer Continental Shelf mineral and renewable energy resource activities.

(e) **OFFSHORE DRILLING SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—As part of its duties under this section, the Board shall, by not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section and every 5 years thereafter, submit to the Secretary a report that—

(1) assesses offshore oil and gas well control technologies, practices, voluntary standards, and regulations in the United States and elsewhere; and

(2) as appropriate, recommends modifications to the regulations issued under this title to ensure adequate protection of safety and the environment, including recommendations on how to reduce regulations and administrative actions that are duplicative or unnecessary.

(f) **REPORTS.**—Reports of the Board shall be submitted by the Board to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House or Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and made available to the public in electronically accessible form.

(g) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Members of the Board, other than full-time employees of the Federal Government, while attending meeting of the Board or while otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary or the Director while serving away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for individuals in the Government serving without pay.

SEC. 10409. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES.

Section 22 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1348) is amended by adding at the end of the section the following:

“(g) **INSPECTION FEES.**—

“(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the operators of facilities subject to inspection under subsection (c) non-refundable fees for such inspections—

“(A) at an aggregate level equal to the amount necessary to offset the annual expenses of inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) by the Department of the Interior; and

“(B) using a schedule that reflects the differences in complexity among the classes of facilities to be inspected.

“(2) **OCEAN ENERGY SAFETY FUND.**—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the ‘Ocean Energy Enforcement Fund’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Fund’), into which shall be deposited all amounts collected as fees under paragraph (1) and which shall be available as provided under paragraph (3).

“(3) **AVAILABILITY OF FEES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, all amounts deposited in the Fund—

“(i) shall be credited as offsetting collections;

“(ii) shall be available for expenditure for purposes of carrying out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) and the administration of the inspection program under this section;

“(iii) shall be available only to the extent provided for in advance in an appropriations Act; and

“(iv) shall remain available until expended.

“(B) **USE FOR FIELD OFFICES.**—Not less than 75 percent of amounts in the Fund may be appropriated for use only for the respective Department of the Interior field offices where the amounts were originally assessed as fees.

“(4) **INITIAL FEES.**—Fees shall be established under this subsection for the fiscal year in which this subsection takes effect and the subsequent 10 years, and shall not be raised without advise and consent of the Congress, except as determined by the Secretary to be appropriate as an adjustment equal to the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year preceding the adjustment exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year in which the claim was determined or last adjusted.

“(5) **ANNUAL FEES.**—Annual fees shall be collected under this subsection for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2013 shall be—

“(A) \$10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

“(B) \$17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

“(C) \$31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

“(6) **FEES FOR DRILLING RIGS.**—Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed under this subsection

for all inspections completed in fiscal years 2015 through 2024. Fees for fiscal year 2015 shall be—

“(A) \$30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 1,000 feet or more; and

“(B) \$16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 1,000 feet.

“(7) **BILLING.**—The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (5) within 60 days after the date of the inspection, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (6) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days after billing.

“(8) **SUNSET.**—No fee may be collected under this subsection for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2024.

“(9) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2015, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the operation of the Fund during the fiscal year.

“(B) **CONTENTS.**—Each report shall include, for the fiscal year covered by the report, the following:

“(i) A statement of the amounts deposited into the Fund.

“(ii) A description of the expenditures made from the Fund for the fiscal year, including the purpose of the expenditures and the additional hiring of personnel.

“(iii) A statement of the balance remaining in the Fund at the end of the fiscal year.

“(iv) An accounting of pace of permit approvals.

“(v) If fee increases are proposed after the initial 10-year period referred to in paragraph (5), a proper accounting of the potential adverse economic impacts such fee increases will have on offshore economic activity and overall production, conducted by the Secretary.

“(vi) Recommendations to increase the efficacy and efficiency of offshore inspections.

“(vii) Any corrective actions levied upon offshore inspectors as a result of any form of misconduct.”.

SEC. 10410. PROHIBITION ON ACTION BASED ON NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY DEVELOPED UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 13547.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—The Bureau of Ocean Energy and the Ocean Energy Safety Service may not develop, propose, finalize, administer, or implement, any limitation on activities under their jurisdiction as a result of the coastal and marine spatial planning component of the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order No. 13547.

(b) **REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate identifying all Federal expenditures in fiscal years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 by the Bureau of Ocean Energy and the Ocean Energy Safety Service and their predecessor agencies, by agency, account, and any pertinent subaccounts, for the development, administration, or implementation of the coastal and marine spatial planning component of the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order No. 13547, including staff time, travel, and other related expenses.

Subtitle E—United States Territories

SEC. 10501. APPLICATION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT WITH RESPECT TO TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (a), by inserting after “control” the following: “or lying within the United States exclusive economic zone and the Conti-

mental Shelf adjacent to any territory of the United States”;

(2) in paragraph (p), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(3) in paragraph (q), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(r) The term ‘State’ includes each territory of the United States.”.

Subtitle F—Miscellaneous Provisions

SEC. 10601. RULES REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES UNDER GULF OF MEXICO ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 2006.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue rules to provide more clarity, certainty, and stability to the revenue streams contemplated by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note).

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The rules shall include clarification of the timing and methods of disbursements of funds under section 105(b)(2) of such Act.

SEC. 10602. AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTED QUALIFIED OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUES.

Section 105(f)(1) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (title I of division C of Public Law 109-432; 43 U.S.C. 1331 note) shall be applied by substituting “2024, and shall not exceed \$999,999,999 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2055” for “2055”.

Subtitle G—Judicial Review

SEC. 10701. TIME FOR FILING COMPLAINT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any cause of action that arises from a covered energy decision must be filed not later than the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of the covered energy decision. Any cause of action not filed within this time period shall be barred.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a cause of action brought by a party to a covered energy lease.

SEC. 10702. DISTRICT COURT DEADLINE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All proceedings that are subject to section 10701—

(1) shall be brought in the United States district court for the district in which the Federal property for which a covered energy lease is issued is located or the United States District Court of the District of Columbia;

(2) shall be resolved as expeditiously as possible, and in any event not more than 180 days after such cause or claim is filed; and

(3) shall take precedence over all other pending matters before the district court.

(b) **FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DEADLINE.**—If an interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order has not been issued by the district court by the deadline described under this section, the cause or claim shall be dismissed with prejudice and all rights relating to such cause or claim shall be terminated.

SEC. 10703. ABILITY TO SEEK APPELLATE REVIEW.

An interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court in a proceeding that is subject to section 10701 may be reviewed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The D.C. Circuit shall resolve any such appeal as expeditiously as possible and, in any event, not more than 180 days after such interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court was issued.

SEC. 10704. LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF REVIEW AND RELIEF.

(a) **ADMINISTRATIVE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.**—In any judicial review of any Federal action under this subtitle, any administrative findings and conclusions relating to the challenged Federal action shall be presumed to be correct unless shown otherwise by clear and convincing evidence contained in the administrative record.

(b) **LIMITATION ON PROSPECTIVE RELIEF.**—In any judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this subtitle, the Court shall not

grant or approve any prospective relief unless the Court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of a Federal law requirement, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation concerned.

SEC. 10705. LEGAL FEES.

Any person filing a petition seeking judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this subtitle who is not a prevailing party shall pay to the prevailing parties (including intervening parties), other than the United States, fees and other expenses incurred by that party in connection with the judicial review, unless the Court finds that the position of the person was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.

SEC. 10706. EXCLUSION.

This subtitle shall not apply with respect to disputes between the parties to a lease issued pursuant to an authorizing leasing statute regarding the obligations of such lease or the alleged breach thereof.

SEC. 10707. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle, the following definitions apply:

(1) **COVERED ENERGY DECISION.**—The term “covered energy decision” means any action or decision by a Federal official regarding the issuance of a covered energy lease.

(2) **COVERED ENERGY LEASE.**—The term “covered energy lease” means any lease under this title or under an oil and gas leasing program under this title.

TITLE II—ONSHORE FEDERAL LANDS AND ENERGY SECURITY

Subtitle A—Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security

SEC. 21001. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act”.

SEC. 21002. POLICIES REGARDING BUYING, BUILDING, AND WORKING FOR AMERICA.

(a) **CONGRESSIONAL INTENT.**—It is the intent of the Congress that—

(1) this subtitle will support a healthy and growing United States domestic energy sector that, in turn, helps to reinvigorate American manufacturing, transportation, and service sectors by employing the vast talents of United States workers to assist in the development of energy from domestic sources;

(2) to ensure a robust onshore energy production industry and ensure that the benefits of development support local communities, under this subtitle, the Secretary shall make every effort to promote the development of onshore American energy, and shall take into consideration the socioeconomic impacts, infrastructure requirements, and fiscal stability for local communities located within areas containing onshore energy resources; and

(3) the Congress will monitor the deployment of personnel and material onshore to encourage the development of American manufacturing to enable United States workers to benefit from this subtitle through good jobs and careers, as well as the establishment of important industrial facilities to support expanded access to American resources.

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall when possible, and practicable, encourage the use of United States workers and equipment manufactured in the United States in all construction related to mineral resource development under this subtitle.

CHAPTER 1—ONSHORE OIL AND GAS PERMIT STREAMLINING

SEC. 21101. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Streamlining Permitting of American Energy Act of 2014”.

Subchapter A—Application for Permits to Drill Process Reform

SEC. 21111. PERMIT TO DRILL APPLICATION TIMELINE.

Section 17(p)(2) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL REFORM AND PROCESS.—

“(A) TIMELINE.—The Secretary shall decide whether to issue a permit to drill within 30 days after receiving an application for the permit. The Secretary may extend such period for up to 2 periods of 15 days each, if the Secretary has given written notice of the delay to the applicant. The notice shall be in the form of a letter from the Secretary or a designee of the Secretary, and shall include the names and titles of the persons processing the application, the specific reasons for the delay, and a specific date a final decision on the application is expected.

“(B) NOTICE OF REASONS FOR DENIAL.—If the application is denied, the Secretary shall provide the applicant—

“(i) in writing, clear and comprehensive reasons why the application was not accepted and detailed information concerning any deficiencies; and

“(ii) an opportunity to remedy any deficiencies.

“(C) APPLICATION DEEMED APPROVED.—If the Secretary has not made a decision on the application by the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date the application is received by the Secretary, the application is deemed approved, except in cases in which existing reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) are incomplete.

“(D) DENIAL OF PERMIT.—If the Secretary decides not to issue a permit to drill in accordance with subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

“(i) provide to the applicant a description of the reasons for the denial of the permit;

“(ii) allow the applicant to resubmit an application for a permit to drill during the 10-day period beginning on the date the applicant receives the description of the denial from the Secretary; and

“(iii) issue or deny any resubmitted application not later than 10 days after the date the application is submitted to the Secretary.

“(E) FEE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary shall collect a single \$6,500 permit processing fee per application from each applicant at the time the final decision is made whether to issue a permit under subparagraph (A). This fee shall not apply to any resubmitted application.

“(ii) TREATMENT OF PERMIT PROCESSING FEE.—Of all fees collected under this paragraph, 50 percent shall be transferred to the field office where they are collected and used to process protests, leases, and permits under this Act subject to appropriation.”.

Subchapter B—Administrative Protest Documentation Reform

SEC. 21121. ADMINISTRATIVE PROTEST DOCUMENTATION REFORM.

Section 17(p) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) PROTEST FEE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall collect a \$5,000 documentation fee to accompany each protest for a lease, right of way, or application for permit to drill.

“(B) TREATMENT OF FEES.—Of all fees collected under this paragraph, 50 percent shall remain in the field office where they are collected and used to process protests subject to appropriation.”.

Subchapter C—Permit Streamlining

SEC. 21131. MAKING PILOT OFFICES PERMANENT TO IMPROVE ENERGY PERMITTING ON FEDERAL LANDS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Sec-

retary”) shall establish a Federal Permit Streamlining Project (referred to in this section as the “Project”) in every Bureau of Land Management field office with responsibility for permitting energy projects on Federal land.

(b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding for purposes of this section with—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(B) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(C) the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers.

(2) STATE PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may request that the Governor of any State with energy projects on Federal lands to be a signatory to the memorandum of understanding.

(c) DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the signing of the memorandum of understanding under subsection (b), all Federal signatory parties shall, if appropriate, assign to each of the Bureau of Land Management field offices an employee who has expertise in the regulatory issues relating to the office in which the employee is employed, including, as applicable, particular expertise in—

(A) the consultations and the preparation of biological opinions under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536);

(B) permits under section 404 of Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344);

(C) regulatory matters under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(D) planning under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a et seq.); and

(E) the preparation of analyses under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(2) DUTIES.—Each employee assigned under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) not later than 90 days after the date of assignment, report to the Bureau of Land Management Field Managers in the office to which the employee is assigned;

(B) be responsible for all issues relating to the energy projects that arise under the authorities of the employee's home agency; and

(C) participate as part of the team of personnel working on proposed energy projects, planning, and environmental analyses on Federal lands.

(d) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Secretary shall assign to each Bureau of Land Management field office identified in subsection (a) any additional personnel that are necessary to ensure the effective approval and implementation of energy projects administered by the Bureau of Land Management field offices, including inspection and enforcement relating to energy development on Federal land, in accordance with the multiple use mandate of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(e) FUNDING.—Funding for the additional personnel shall come from the Department of the Interior reforms identified in sections 21111 and 21121.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects—

(1) the operation of any Federal or State law; or

(2) any delegation of authority made by the head of a Federal agency whose employees are participating in the Project.

(g) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section the term “energy projects” includes oil, natural gas, and other energy projects as defined by the Secretary.

SEC. 21132. ADMINISTRATION OF CURRENT LAW.

Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of the Interior shall not require a finding of extraordinary circumstances in administering section 390 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15942).

Subchapter D—Judicial Review

SEC. 21141. DEFINITIONS.

In this subchapter—

(1) the term “covered civil action” means a civil action containing a claim under section 702 of title 5, United States Code, regarding agency action (as defined for the purposes of that section) affecting a covered energy project on Federal lands of the United States; and

(2) the term “covered energy project” means the leasing of Federal lands of the United States for the exploration, development, production, processing, or transmission of oil, natural gas, or any other source of energy, and any action under such a lease, except that the term does not include any disputes between the parties to a lease regarding the obligations under such lease, including regarding any alleged breach of the lease.

SEC. 21142. EXCLUSIVE VENUE FOR CERTAIN CIVIL ACTIONS RELATING TO COVERED ENERGY PROJECTS.

Venue for any covered civil action shall lie in the district court where the project or leases exist or are proposed.

SEC. 21143. TIMELY FILING.

To ensure timely redress by the courts, a covered civil action must be filed no later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the final Federal agency action to which it relates.

SEC. 21144. EXPEDITION IN HEARING AND DETERMINING THE ACTION.

The court shall endeavor to hear and determine any covered civil action as expeditiously as possible.

SEC. 21145. STANDARD OF REVIEW.

In any judicial review of a covered civil action, administrative findings and conclusions relating to the challenged Federal action or decision shall be presumed to be correct, and the presumption may be rebutted only by the preponderance of the evidence contained in the administrative record.

SEC. 21146. LIMITATION ON INJUNCTION AND PROSPECTIVE RELIEF.

In a covered civil action, the court shall not grant or approve any prospective relief unless the court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of a legal requirement, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct that violation. In addition, courts shall limit the duration of preliminary injunctions to halt covered energy projects to no more than 60 days, unless the court finds clear reasons to extend the injunction. In such cases of extensions, such extensions shall only be in 30-day increments and shall require action by the court to renew the injunction.

SEC. 21147. LIMITATION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES.

Sections 504 of title 5, United States Code, and 2412 of title 28, United States Code, (together commonly called the Equal Access to Justice Act) do not apply to a covered civil action, nor shall any party in such a covered civil action receive payment from the Federal Government for their attorneys' fees, expenses, and other court costs.

SEC. 21148. LEGAL STANDING.

Challengers filing appeals with the Department of the Interior Board of Land Appeals shall meet the same standing requirements as challengers before a United States district court.

Subchapter E—Knowing America's Oil and Gas Resources

SEC. 21151. FUNDING OIL AND GAS RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide matching funding for joint projects with States to conduct oil and gas resource assessments on Federal lands with significant oil and gas potential.

(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of activities under this section shall not exceed 50 percent.

(c) RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.—Any resource assessment under this section shall be conducted by a State, in consultation with the United States Geological Survey.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section a total of \$50,000,000 for fiscal years 2015 through 2018.

CHAPTER 2—OIL AND GAS LEASING CERTAINTY

SEC. 21201. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Providing Leasing Certainty for American Energy Act of 2014”.

SEC. 21202. MINIMUM ACREAGE REQUIREMENT FOR ONSHORE LEASE SALES.

In conducting lease sales as required by section 17(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(a)), each year the Secretary of the Interior shall perform the following:

(1) The Secretary shall offer for sale no less than 25 percent of the annual nominated acreage not previously made available for lease. Acreage offered for lease pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to protest and shall be eligible for categorical exclusions under section 390 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15942), except that it shall not be subject to the test of extraordinary circumstances.

(2) In administering this section, the Secretary shall only consider leasing of Federal lands that are available for leasing at the time the lease sale occurs.

SEC. 21203. LEASING CERTAINTY.

Section 17(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(a)) is amended by inserting “(1)” before “All lands”, and by adding at the end the following:

“(2)(A) The Secretary shall not withdraw any covered energy project issued under this Act without finding a violation of the terms of the lease by the lessee.

“(B) The Secretary shall not infringe upon lease rights under leases issued under this Act by indefinitely delaying issuance of project approvals, drilling and seismic permits, and rights of way for activities under such a lease.

“(C) No later than 18 months after an area is designated as open under the current land use plan the Secretary shall make available nominated areas for lease under the criteria in section 2.

“(D) Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary shall issue all leases sold no later than 60 days after the last payment is made.

“(E) The Secretary shall not cancel or withdraw any lease parcel after a competitive lease sale has occurred and a winning bidder has submitted the last payment for the parcel.

“(F) Not later than 60 days after a lease sale held under this Act, the Secretary shall adjudicate any lease protests filed following a lease sale. If after 60 days any protest is left unsettled, said protest is automatically denied and appeal rights of the protestor begin.

“(G) No additional lease stipulations may be added after the parcel is sold without consultation and agreement of the lessee, unless the Secretary deems such stipulations as emergency actions to conserve the resources of the United States.”.

SEC. 21204. LEASING CONSISTENCY.

Federal land managers must follow existing resource management plans and continue to actively lease in areas designated as open when resource management plans are being amended or revised, until such time as a new record of decision is signed.

SEC. 21205. REDUCE REDUNDANT POLICIES.

Bureau of Land Management Instruction Memorandum 2010–117 shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 21206. STREAMLINED CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.

Section 31(e) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 188(e)) is amended in the matter following paragraph (4) by striking “at least thirty days in advance of the reinstatement” and inserting “in an annual report”.

CHAPTER 3—OIL SHALE

SEC. 21301. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Protecting Investment in Oil Shale the Next Generation of Environmental, Energy, and Resource Security Act” or the “PIONEERS Act”.

SEC. 21302. EFFECTIVENESS OF OIL SHALE REGULATIONS, AMENDMENTS TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS, AND RECORD OF DECISION.

(a) REGULATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, the final regulations regarding oil shale management published by the Bureau of Land Management on November 18, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 69,414) are deemed to satisfy all legal and procedural requirements under any law, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Secretary of the Interior shall implement those regulations, including the oil shale leasing program authorized by the regulations, without any other administrative action necessary.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RECORD OF DECISION.—Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, the November 17, 2008 U.S. Bureau of Land Management Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision for Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources to Address Land Use Allocations in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement are deemed to satisfy all legal and procedural requirements under any law, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Secretary of the Interior shall implement the oil shale leasing program authorized by the regulations referred to in subsection (a) in those areas covered by the resource management plans amended by such amendments, and covered by such record of decision, without any other administrative action necessary.

SEC. 21303. OIL SHALE LEASING.

(a) ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LEASE SALES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall hold a lease sale within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act offering an additional 10 parcels for lease for research, development, and demonstration of oil shale resources, under the terms offered in the solicitation of bids for such leases published on January 15, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 10).

(b) COMMERCIAL LEASE SALES.—No later than January 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Interior shall hold no less than 5 separate commercial lease sales in areas considered to have the most potential for oil shale development, as determined by the Secretary, in areas nominated through public comment. Each lease sale shall be for an area of not less than 25,000 acres, and in multiple lease blocs.

CHAPTER 4—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 21401. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to authorize the issuance of a lease under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) to any person designated for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to—

(1) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestiture Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.), the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.), section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a), or the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.);

(2) Executive Order No. 13622 (July 30, 2012), Executive Order No. 13628 (October 9, 2012), or Executive Order No. 13645 (June 3, 2013);

(3) Executive Order No. 13224 (September 23, 2001) or Executive Order No. 13338 (May 11, 2004); or

(4) the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note).

Subtitle B—Planning for American Energy

SEC. 22001. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Planning for American Energy Act of 2014”.

SEC. 22002. ONSHORE DOMESTIC ENERGY PRODUCTION STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by redesignating section 44 as section 45, and by inserting after section 43 the following:

“SEC. 44. QUADRENNIAL STRATEGIC FEDERAL ONSHORE ENERGY PRODUCTION STRATEGY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) The Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as ‘Secretary’), in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to lands administered by the Forest Service, shall develop and publish every 4 years a Quadrennial Federal Onshore Energy Production Strategy. This Strategy shall direct Federal land energy development and department resource allocation in order to promote the energy and national security of the United States in accordance with Bureau of Land Management’s mission of promoting the multiple use of Federal lands as set forth in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

“(2) In developing this Strategy, the Secretary shall consult with the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration on the projected energy demands of the United States for the next 30-year period, and how energy derived from Federal onshore lands can put the United States on a trajectory to meet that demand during the next 4-year period. The Secretary shall consider how Federal lands will contribute to ensuring national energy security, with a goal for increasing energy independence and production, during the next 4-year period.

“(3) The Secretary shall determine a domestic strategic production objective for the development of energy resources from Federal onshore lands. Such objective shall be—

“(A) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of oil and natural gas from the Federal onshore mineral estate, with a focus on lands held by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service;

“(B) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic coal production from Federal lands;

“(C) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of strategic and critical energy minerals from the Federal onshore mineral estate;

“(D) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in megawatts for electricity production from each of the following sources: wind, solar, biomass, hydropower, and geothermal energy produced on Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service;

“(E) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in unconventional energy production, such as oil shale;

“(F) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of oil, natural gas, coal, and other renewable sources from tribal lands for any federally recognized Indian tribe that elects to participate in facilitating energy production on its lands;

“(G) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in

production of helium on Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service; and

“(H) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of geothermal, solar, wind, or other renewable energy sources from ‘available lands’ (as such term is defined in section 203 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.), and including any other lands deemed by the Territory or State of Hawaii, as the case may be, to be included within that definition) that the agency or department of the government of the State of Hawaii that is responsible for the administration of such lands selects to be used for such energy production.

“(4) The Secretary shall consult with the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration regarding the methodology used to arrive at its estimates for purposes of this section.

“(5) The Secretary has the authority to expand the energy development plan to include other energy production technology sources or advancements in energy on Federal lands.

“(6) The Secretary shall include in the Strategy a plan for addressing new demands for transmission lines and pipelines for distribution of oil and gas across Federal lands to ensure that energy produced can be distributed to areas of need.

“(b) TRIBAL OBJECTIVES.—It is the sense of Congress that federally recognized Indian tribes may elect to set their own production objectives as part of the Strategy under this section. The Secretary shall work in cooperation with any federally recognized Indian tribe that elects to participate in achieving its own strategic energy objectives designated under this subsection.

“(c) EXECUTION OF THE STRATEGY.—The relevant Secretary shall have all necessary authority to make determinations regarding which additional lands will be made available in order to meet the production objectives established by strategies under this section. The Secretary shall also take all necessary actions to achieve these production objectives unless the President determines that it is not in the national security and economic interests of the United States to increase Federal domestic energy production and to further decrease dependence upon foreign sources of energy. In administering this section, the relevant Secretary shall only consider leasing Federal lands available for leasing at the time the lease sale occurs.

“(d) STATE, FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC INPUT.—In developing each strategy, the Secretary shall solicit the input of affected States, federally recognized Indian tribes, local governments, and the public.

“(e) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall report annually to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the progress of meeting the production goals set forth in the strategy. The Secretary shall identify in the report projections for production and capacity installations and any problems with leasing, permitting, siting, or production that will prevent meeting the goal. In addition, the Secretary shall make suggestions to help meet any shortfalls in meeting the production goals.

“(f) PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this section, in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)), the Secretary shall complete a programmatic environmental impact statement. This programmatic environmental impact statement will be deemed sufficient to comply with all requirements under that Act for all necessary resource management and land use plans associated with the implementation of the strategy.

“(g) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—At least 60 days prior to publishing a proposed strategy

under this section, the Secretary shall submit it to the President and the Congress, together with any comments received from States, federally recognized Indian tribes, and local governments. Such submission shall indicate why any specific recommendation of a State, federally recognized Indian tribe, or local government was not accepted.

“(h) STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL ENERGY MINERALS DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘strategic and critical energy minerals’ means those that are necessary for the Nation’s energy infrastructure including pipelines, refining capacity, electrical power generation and transmission, and renewable energy production and those that are necessary to support domestic manufacturing, including but not limited to, materials used in energy generation, production, and transportation.”.

(b) FIRST QUADRENNIAL STRATEGY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress the first Quadrennial Federal Onshore Energy Production Strategy under the amendment made by subsection (a).

Subtitle C—National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Access

SEC. 23001. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Access Act”.

SEC. 23002. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REAFFIRMING NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska remains explicitly designated, both in name and legal status, for purposes of providing oil and natural gas resources to the United States; and

(2) accordingly, the national policy is to actively advance oil and gas development within the Reserve by facilitating the expeditious exploration, production, and transportation of oil and natural gas from and through the Reserve.

SEC. 23003. NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA: LEASE SALES.

Section 107(a) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6506a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an expeditious program of competitive leasing of oil and gas in the reserve in accordance with this Act. Such program shall include at least one lease sale annually in those areas of the reserve most likely to produce commercial quantities of oil and natural gas each year in the period 2014 through 2024.”.

SEC. 23004. NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA: PLANNING AND PERMITTING PIPELINE AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall facilitate and ensure permits, in a timely and environmentally responsible manner, for all surface development activities, including for the construction of pipelines and roads, necessary to—

(1) develop and bring into production any areas within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska that are subject to oil and gas leases; and

(2) transport oil and gas from and through the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska in the most direct manner possible to existing transportation or processing infrastructure on the North Slope of Alaska.

(b) TIMELINE.—The Secretary shall ensure that any Federal permitting agency shall issue permits in accordance with the following timeline:

(1) Permits for such construction for transportation of oil and natural gas produced under existing Federal oil and gas leases with respect to which the Secretary has issued a permit to drill shall be approved within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Permits for such construction for transportation of oil and natural gas produced under Federal oil and gas leases shall be approved within 6 months after the submission to the Secretary of a request for a permit to drill.

(c) PLAN.—To ensure timely future development of the Reserve, within 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress a plan for approved rights-of-way for a plan for pipeline, road, and any other surface infrastructure that may be necessary infrastructure that will ensure that all leaseable tracts in the Reserve are within 25 miles of an approved road and pipeline right-of-way that can serve future development of the Reserve.

SEC. 23005. ISSUANCE OF A NEW INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

(a) ISSUANCE OF NEW INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN.—The Secretary of the Interior shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue—

(1) a new proposed integrated activity plan from among the non-adopted alternatives in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Integrated Activity Plan Record of Decision issued by the Secretary of the Interior and dated February 21, 2013; and

(2) an environmental impact statement under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) for issuance of oil and gas leases in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska to promote efficient and maximum development of oil and natural gas resources of such reserve.

(b) NULLIFICATION OF EXISTING RECORD OF DECISION, IAP, AND EIS.—Except as provided in subsection (a), the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Integrated Activity Plan Record of Decision issued by the Secretary of the Interior and dated February 21, 2013, including the integrated activity plan and environmental impact statement referred to in that record of decision, shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 23006. DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior shall issue regulations not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act that establish clear requirements to ensure that the Department of the Interior is supporting development of oil and gas leases in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

SEC. 23007. DEADLINES UNDER NEW PROPOSED INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN.

At a minimum, the new proposed integrated activity plan issued under section 23005(a)(1) shall—

(1) require the Department of the Interior to respond within 5 business days to a person who submits an application for a permit for development of oil and natural gas leases in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska acknowledging receipt of such application; and

(2) establish a timeline for the processing of each such application, that—

(A) specifies deadlines for decisions and actions on permit applications; and

(B) provide that the period for issuing each permit after submission of such an application shall not exceed 60 days without the concurrence of the applicant.

SEC. 23008. UPDATED RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall complete a comprehensive assessment of all technically recoverable fossil fuel resources within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, including all conventional and unconventional oil and natural gas.

(b) COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION.—The resource assessment required by subsection (a) shall be carried out by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation and consultation with the State of Alaska and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

(c) TIMING.—The resource assessment required by subsection (a) shall be completed within 24 months of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) *FUNDING.*—The United States Geological Survey may, in carrying out the duties under this section, cooperatively use resources and funds provided by the State of Alaska.

Subtitle D—BLM Live Internet Auctions

SEC. 24001. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “BLM Live Internet Auctions Act”.

SEC. 24002. INTERNET-BASED ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALES.

(a) *AUTHORIZATION.*—Section 17(b)(1) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the third sentence, by inserting “, except as provided in subparagraph (C)” after “by oral bidding”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) In order to diversify and expand the Nation’s onshore leasing program to ensure the best return to the Federal taxpayer, reduce fraud, and secure the leasing process, the Secretary may conduct onshore lease sales through Internet-based bidding methods. Each individual Internet-based lease sale shall conclude within 7 days.”.

(b) *REPORT.*—Not later than 90 days after the tenth Internet-based lease sale conducted under the amendment made by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the first 10 such lease sales and report to Congress the findings of the analysis. The report shall include—

(1) estimates on increases or decreases in such lease sales, compared to sales conducted by oral bidding, in—

(A) the number of bidders;

(B) the average amount of bid;

(C) the highest amount bid; and

(D) the lowest bid;

(2) an estimate on the total cost or savings to the Department of the Interior as a result of such sales, compared to sales conducted by oral bidding; and

(3) an evaluation of the demonstrated or expected effectiveness of different structures for lease sales which may provide an opportunity to better maximize bidder participation, ensure the highest return to the Federal taxpayers, minimize opportunities for fraud or collusion, and ensure the security and integrity of the leasing process.

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in House Report 113–493. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 113–493.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 9, after line 17, add the following:

SEC. ____ . ADDITION OF LEASE SALES AFTER FINALIZATION OF 5-YEAR PLAN.

Section 18(d) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.1344(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “After” and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph (4), after”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) The Secretary may add to the areas included in an approved leasing program additional areas to be made available for leasing under the program, if all review and documents required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) have been completed with respect to leasing of each such additional area within the 5-year period preceding such addition.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Under current law, the Secretary of the Interior is not able to add any additional lease sales to a finalized 5-year plan, even if that area has been included in a draft plan and then withdrawn, so even if the work has been done to look at areas to include, he can’t consider that in the final plan.

This amendment is pretty simple. It provides the Secretary of the Interior the ability to add a lease sale to a finalized plan, as long as all of the NEPA requirements have been met on that specific area within the last 5 years.

This is especially applicable to the case of Virginia Lease Sale 220 which, as I stated, was studied and included in the environmental impact statement, though it was later postponed and canceled.

I want to make sure that the Secretary has the ability to add that back into the plan, since all the work has already been done to look at the environmental impacts; and, again, it was included originally in the plan. The flexibility should be there for that to happen.

Should this administration finalize the next 5-year plan early, that would mean the ensuing administration would not have any ability to add lease sales.

This amendment ensures that already studied lease sales can be added to a 5-year plan, as long as existing environmental requirements are met.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and, Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DeFAZIO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Now, we have the idea of a 5-year planning process, a 5-year plan, and then, you can just add things to it, so really, it is kind of not really a 5-year plan anymore. It is meaningless.

There is an urgent, urgent need for more leases offshore in sensitive areas, there really is—southern California, Virginia, Maine, areas that are incredibly productive in terms of their fisheries, that are heavily recreated, and have other uses.

There is an urgent need to plop down some oil wells there because we have only exported 1.7 million barrels of oil and gasoline yesterday—refined. There

is a shortage, and that is why prices are high. If we just produced more in the most sensitive areas, without any environmental review, then the price would drop.

Well, no, actually, production has doubled since the Republicans first passed this bill, its fifth year in a row—it is Groundhog Day in June.

Now, they are still pretending. Actually, we heard a new argument yesterday: prices would be higher if we weren’t exporting all of that diesel and gasoline, and the American Petroleum Institute hopes we will start soon acting like a colony and export crude oil to our friends in China and elsewhere, so they can make manufactured goods and sell them to us. Now, this is a great plan, and we are going to make it even better by not planning anymore.

There are 36.1 million acres of land under lease onshore. We had an argument about that yesterday—that is half the bill—and 23.5 million are not in production, but we need to lease more. Offshore, 220 million acres are available under the current leasing plan, 33.2 million acres have been leased, and 28.1 million of those 33.2—that is a pretty high percentage—are not producing, and that is about 85 percent.

We need to lease more. We need to lease it now, so the oil companies can sit on it until they drive the price to \$200 or \$300 a barrel, which they will because we pay the royal price—we produce oil more cheaply here, but we pay the royal price.

We are exporting gasoline and diesel and paying extortionate prices, and the oil companies are making obscene prices, and only if we didn’t have a planning process and we leased in some more sensitive areas, price wouldn’t go down.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chairman, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for offering this amendment.

In many ways, Madam Chairman, this is indicative of the bureaucratic hoops that people have to jump through. Now, keep in mind, this lease sale in Virginia went through all of the environmental hoops and then was taken off the roles, if you will.

Under current law, you have to jump through the same environmental hoops again, notwithstanding the fact that all of the work has been done. I say this is indicative of what goes on with the bureaucracy in a great many ways throughout our country, but this is especially, I think, troubling to the people of Virginia because not only has their Governor and their legislature spoken very loudly that they would like to have an opportunity to drill offshore, to deny them that opportunity because of what I would call a bureaucratic morass of having to jump

through hoops doesn't make any sense at all.

I think the gentleman's amendment makes immensely good sense, and I think it is something we should look at in a broader scale in a lot of other areas.

I thank the gentleman for offering the amendment.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Chair, I believe I have the right to close, so I would reserve until the other side has concluded.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As the chairman expressed, he is exactly correct. Virginia is interested in being able to develop Lease Sale 220, and it is a bipartisan interest. It is both of our Senators from Virginia, it is our Governor from Virginia, it is our general assembly from Virginia.

There is broad bipartisan support in moving forward with offshore energy production. Virginia has the potential to be a leader in oil and gas development on the east coast.

I, along with many in Virginia, was disappointed when the Department of Interior announced that Virginia would not be included in the 2012-2017 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program. It was in the plan originally.

When the final plan came out, Lease Sale 220 was taken out and for no good apparent reason. We want the ability to be able to add it back because all the work has been done to have it there. We want to make sure the flexibility is there for the administration to do that.

The Department's exclusion of Virginia from consideration essentially prevents the creation of thousands of great-paying jobs and around \$19.5 billion in Federal, State, and local revenue.

This amendment is a step forward for responsible offshore energy development and assures that decisions can be made in a timely way, especially when all of the environmental evaluation has already been done. We are not asking for any of that to be skipped.

We are asking for the ability to add this into a plan outside of the 5-year window. If this was removed from the plan for a reason, it ought to have the same opportunity to be included into the plan for a reason. That is what we are asking here, is for that to happen in a reasonable, thoughtful, and concerted way.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and, Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Chair, we had extensive debate yesterday, and it is really not worth revisiting today. We had the same debate last year. This bill passed and has languished in the Senate and will not go anywhere in the Senate. We had the same the year before, the year before, and the year before.

You can pretend that you care about high oil prices at the same time while

protecting the unbelievably obscene profits of the oil industry. You can pretend that the fact that they are sitting on 28.1 million acres of leases offshore that they have yet to develop doesn't exist and they need to lease more acreage.

They basically sit on these leases for years and watch the value of their asset, which is the oil underneath, rise. They have no incentive, actually, to drill in many of these areas because they pay a de minimus—a few bucks an acre kind of lease on an annual basis—and, hey, what a great activity.

Meanwhile, the speculators on Wall Street, according to the head of ExxonMobil—who is a pretty good authority—have jacked up the price because of speculation about 60 cents a gallon at the pump.

So every American should know every time they go to the pump, they can thank speculators on Wall Street, and inaction on the Republican side of the aisle either attempts to delay any minimal regulation or reforms of wild speculation of flash trading in the commodities market.

Instead, they are going to pretend, if we let more leases that the oil companies can sit on, that somehow the price will begin magically to come down, even though all the development in the last few years and the doubling of exports of oil of gasoline and diesel has not brought down the price. It is a so-called world market.

We produce it more cheaply here, but we pay the same price as the most expensively produced North Sea oil, so it is all kind of meaningless.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 49, beginning at line 7, strike section 10410.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Chair, my district provides a perfect example of

the need for ocean coordination and information sharing between local, State, and Federal governments, including our offshore energy management agencies, the military, our ports, our ocean carriers, our energy developers, recreational users, and other stakeholders.

Let me explain. The Port of Long Beach is the second busiest port in the United States, moving \$140 billion in goods, supporting 1.4 million jobs in the United States.

Offshore oil platforms extract crude oil in San Pedro Bay, less than a mile from my front door. San Clemente Island, in my district, has a Navy training ground and a ship-to-shore firing range. Nearby waters are home to seabirds, fisheries, and migrating whales.

Sea-level rise and extreme weather threaten neighborhoods and businesses all along my district and the entire coast of California.

□ 0930

These are all major, interwoven uses of our oceans, and it doesn't make sense to address them on a case-by-case basis without all the stakeholders participating. We need smart ocean planning and coordination.

For those reasons, my amendment would strike the misguided and counterproductive language in H.R. 4899 that prohibits costal and marine spatial planning coordination. We need our Federal offshore energy management agencies to include the consideration of other stakeholders, not exclude them from the offshore leasing and the drilling process.

We should all want BOEM and BSEE to coordinate with our ports and our shipbuilders, not restrict coordination. We should all want BOEM and BSEE to coordinate with our fishermen and our fishery councils, not to restrict coordination. We should all want BOEM and BSEE to coordinate with our States and local governments, not to restrict coordination.

The country, and my district, needs a comprehensive approach to our ocean resources, which is what the National Ocean Policy provides.

At this time I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), a lifelong advocate for our oceans.

Mr. FARR. Thank you for yielding.

Madam Chair, this bill has in its title "America That Works." It is not going to work with this provision in it, and that is why the bill fails. I think year after year of failing and failing is a policy of upward failure.

It makes no sense not to allow all the Federal agencies to coordinate. We do that in the military. This would be like restricting the ability of the military to coordinate between services.

So we do it with shipping lanes, we do it with wildlife, we do it with habitat protection. It is just smart.

The spatial planning in the National Ocean Policy, for the first time, saves a lot of money because all these Federal agencies now sit down and talk

about how they can carry out the policies that they are responsible for. You wipe all that. No dialogue, no communication, no ability to reach agreements in a way by this crazy restrictive language.

Without this amendment, this bill proves that America can't work.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Chair, section 10410 of the bill prohibits offshore energy agencies from engaging in coastal and marine spatial planning, or ocean zoning, under the National Ocean Policy established by President Obama's Executive Order 13547.

The House is on record six times in opposition to language such as that proposed by the gentleman, each time with bipartisan support against this type of language and also in support of efforts to oppose the Obama administration's attempt to zone the oceans under this unconstitutional executive order.

Just as a little background: Executive Order 13547 was signed in 2010, and it requires that numerous Federal bureaucracies essentially zone the ocean and the sources thereof. This actually means that a drop of rain that falls on your house could be subject to this overreaching policy because that drop of rain will ultimately wind up in the ocean.

As someone who worked on the ocean for 17 years, I know something about this particular issue.

There are concerns that have been raised that the National Ocean Policy may not only restrict ocean and inland activities, but it may also be flawed because it has not been given any specific appropriations by this Congress, nor does it have any statutory authority from any Congress for this initiative.

This administration was also directed by the fiscal 2014 omnibus appropriations bill to submit a spending report to the Appropriations Committee by March of 2014, and yet they have failed to do so.

So, on this ocean zoning activity, the administration has not been transparent with respect to this executive order.

Let me say this. You have heard from the other side—and you are going to continue to hear from the other side—that planning is good. Yes, planning may be good. Planning with the intent to regulate or backdoor regulation or backdoor rulemaking is not, because here is what the executive order says on its face. It says:

All executive departments, agencies, and offices that are members of the council and any other executive department, agency, or office whose action affects the oceans, our coasts, and the Great Lakes shall, to the fullest extent consistent with the applicable law . . . comply with council certified coastal and marine spatial plans.

That sounds like regulation and rulemaking to me. That means all these

folks are going to have something to say on how we move forward, and that is why section 10410 is so important to the bill we are talking about today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Chair, I would like to point out that the opposition said that six times the House is on record for striking out the National Ocean Policy.

I would like to remind him that all six times that has been put back in by the U.S. Senate.

I want to point out that ocean coordination—as he points out, the planning is good, but not now—has been supported by a broad array of stakeholders, including commercial fishing, engineering and consulting, recreation tourism, the renewable energy industries, as well as academics, tribes, faith-based groups, and NGOs.

In fact, 117 of those organizations across 20 States wrote a letter to Congress saying:

We urge you to reject any provisions that would undermine continued progress on coordinated ocean planning or seek to undermine the implementation of the National Ocean Policy.

Madam Chair, I will insert that letter in the RECORD, as well as a letter from the North Atlantic Ports Association that represents ports and port-related interests from Virginia to Canada.

The Ports Association says:

We strongly oppose these amendments to any legislation, which undermine our ability to engage in planning for future ocean uses, impede the integration of the marine highway system, and create uncertainty for our businesses.

MAY 16, 2014.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,

Speaker, House of Representatives, Office of the Speaker, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Office of the Democratic Leader, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

Hon. HAROLD ROGERS,

Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. NITA M. LOWEY,

Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER, LEADER PELOSI, CHAIRMAN ROGERS AND RANKING MEMBER LOWEY: We are writing to express our strong support for coordinated ocean planning. In recent years, provisions attempting to undermine and defund ocean planning and coordination work among states, tribes, and federal agencies have been repeatedly inserted in a variety of legislation, particularly appropriation bills. The sole purpose of these provisions is to halt vital cross-jurisdictional coordination and ocean planning that benefits coastal communities, ocean-based businesses, and helps to protect, maintain and restore the health of our ocean's wildlife and ecosystems. We strongly object to these provisions and urge you to oppose inclusion of any such language in legislation moving through the House of Representatives.

Cross-jurisdictional coordination and smart ocean planning allow coastal communities to take a pragmatic approach to changing ocean economies and environments. This approach puts ocean manage-

ment decisions closer to the people, industries, and jobs that will be impacted by ocean management decisions, allowing communities to help guide their own future and make smart choices that will provide balanced use, good governance, and long-term sustainability. In contrast to misleading rhetoric from those who oppose the National Ocean Policy and the improved coordination and leveraging of limited resources it supports, efforts to better coordinate and plan for ocean uses have emerged from the ground up, with their roots in state-sponsored regional partnerships.

Comprehensive, science-based coordination efforts are already underway in several regions—engaging stakeholders who use the ocean, developing region-specific data, building resiliency from large storms and creating a regional ocean plan to address current and future ocean uses. These partnerships allow local, state, tribal, and federal institutions to work together toward solutions for ocean and coastal health and improved economies. In addition to these regional efforts, several individual states are also currently using smart-ocean planning as a management tool for their state waters, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Washington, and Oregon.

Attempts to prohibit key coastal and ocean management agencies from coordinating with coastal states, other federal agencies and the public, or to undermine the National Ocean Policy are severely misguided. Dismantling coordination efforts results in overspending at the state and federal level, duplicative and potentially conflicting processes among agencies, and creates uncertainty among ocean-based businesses and industries. Coordination at a regional scale through Regional Ocean Partnerships and Regional Planning Bodies provides a seat at the table for all ocean users to address current and emerging ocean uses and conflicts. Provisions attempting to impose arbitrary restrictions on coordinated planning undermine these ongoing state and regional efforts and threaten the progress already being made to enhance ocean and coastal communities, economies, and ecosystems. Accordingly, we oppose any effort to obstruct funding for regional coordination and planning, or to undermine participation by any relevant agency in regional coordination and planning efforts.

Congress should be enhancing our ocean and coastal economies by supporting coordinated ocean planning, not creating arbitrary barriers for this ongoing work at the local, state, and regional level. We urge you to reject any provisions that would undermine continued progress on coordinated ocean planning or seek to undermine the implementation of the National Ocean Policy.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL

American Littoral Society; Blue Frontier; Friends of the National Ocean Policy; Greenpeace; GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.; Interfaith Council for the Protection of Animals and Nature; International Federation of Fly Fishers; League of Conservation Voters; Mangrove Action Project (MAP); National Audubon Society; National Marine Mammal Foundation; Natural Resources Defense Council; Nature Abounds; Ocean Champions; Ocean Conservancy; Ocean Conservation Research; Oceana; Save Our Shores; Shark Stewards; Surfrider Foundation; The Wilderness Society; WATERWATCH International; Wild Heritage Planners.

REGIONAL

Anacostia Watershed Society; Center for Chesapeake Communities; Conservation Law Foundation; Gulf of Mexico Coastal Ocean Observing System; Gulf Restoration Network; Markian Melnyk, President, Atlantic

Grid Development LLC; New England Coastal Wildlife Alliance; Northwest Watershed Institute; Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association.

CALIFORNIA

Endangered Habitats League; Environmental Defense Center; Monterey Coastkeeper; Ocean Defenders Alliance; The Otter Project; Ayana Elizabeth Johnson, Ph.D., Executive Director, Waitt Institute; Dawn Wright, Ph.D., Chief Scientist, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, CA; Jacob A. James, Managing Director, Waitt Foundation; Jennifer Harrower, Ph.D., Student, Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz; Marc Shargel, Sea Life Photographer and Author, Living Sea Images, Santa Cruz County, California; Marilyn O'Neill, Founder & CEO, Nautilus Environmental; Zdravka Tzankova, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz.

COLORADO

Colorado Ocean Coalition.

CONNECTICUT

Rivers Alliance of Connecticut; Save the Sound, a program of Connecticut Fund for the Environment.

DELAWARE

Delaware Nature Society; Dr. Alina M. Szmant, Professor of Marine Biology, Center for Marine Science, University of North Carolina Wilmington.

FLORIDA

Florida Wildlife Federation; Indian Riverkeeper; Fly & Light Tackle Angler, Stuart, FL; Just-In-Time Charters; Palm Beach County Reef Rescue; Drew Martin, Conservation Chair, Loxhatchee Group; Sierra Club; Dr. Ed Schwerin, Professor of Public Policy, Florida Atlantic University; Kristen Hoss, President, Tanawha Presents LLC; Dr. Rozalind Jester, Professor of Marine Science, Edison State College, Fort Myers, FL.

LOUISIANA

Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe.

MAINE

F/V Sea Keeper; Great Harbor Maritime Museum; Island Institute; Maine Wind Industry Initiative; Sea Keeper Fishery Consulting LLC; Richard C. Nelson, Captain F/V Pescadero, Maine Regional Ocean Planning Advisory Group, Friendship, Maine; Ryan Beaumont, P.E., Principal Engineer, R.M. Beaumont Corp., Brunswick, Maine.

MARYLAND

1000 Friends of Maryland; Maryland Academy of Sciences; Maryland Coastal Bays Program; National Aquarium; Daniel Trott, Owner, Maritime Sector Solutions, LLC, Fort Washington, MD; Drew J. Koslow, Choptank Riverkeeper, Midshore Riverkeeper Conservancy; John H. Dunnigan, Sailor and Grandpa.

MASSACHUSETTS

Alewives Anonymous; Peter Phippen, Coastal Coordinator, Massachusetts Bays National Estuary Program, Eight Towns and the Great Marsh Committee; Richard F. Delaney, President & C.E.O., Center for Coastal Studies, Provincetown, MA; Robert Stoddard, Executive Vice President, GWAVE LLC, Boston, MA; Tedd Saunders, CSO, The Saunders Hotel Group, Boston, MA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Blue Ocean Society for Marine Conservation; Seacoast Science Center; Noah J. Elwood, PE, Appledore Marine Engineering.

NEW JERSEY

Environment New Jersey; SandyHook SeaLife Foundation; Margo Pellegrino,

Founder, Miami2Maine; Michael L. Pisauro, Jr. Legislative Affairs Director, New Jersey Environmental Lobby.

NEW YORK

Blue Ocean Institute; Citizens Campaign for the Environment; Empire State Consumer Project; Friends of the Bay; Group for the East End; Operation SPLASH; Arthur H. Kopelman, Ph.D., President, Coastal Research and Education Society of Long Island; Harald Duell, Senior Vice President, Ardour Capital Investments, LLC, The Empire State Building, New York, NY; Jackie Quillen, The Garden Club of East Hampton.

OREGON

Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition; Oregon Wave Energy Trust; Port Orford Ocean Resource Team; Chares Steinback, Director, Point 97; Ruby Gate, CEO, Point 97.

PENNSYLVANIA

Captain Joel S. Fogel, The Explorers Club, First World Ambassador.

RHODE ISLAND

The Ocean Project; Bill McElroy, Captain/Owner, FV Ellen June; Jeff Grybowski, CEO, Deepwater Wind; Michael C. Tuttle, Manager Marine Services Division, HRA Gray & Pape, LLC, Providence, RI.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Coastal Conservation League; Waccamaw Riverkeeper; Paul M. Rosenblum Ph.D., Faculty Advisor to the Honor Committee, Professor of Biology, The Citadel.

TEXAS

Texas Coastal Partners; Ann E. Jochens, Research Scientist, Retired, Texas A&M University, College Station.

VIRGINIA

TerraScapes Environmental; Virginia Aquarium & Marine Science Center; Eileen Levandoski, Assistant Director, Virginia Chapter Sierra Club; W. Mark Swingle, Director of Research & Conservation, Virginia Aquarium & Marine Science Center, Virginia Beach, VA.

WASHINGTON

FOGH (Friends of Grays Harbor); Taylor Shellfish Farms; Wild Fish Conservancy; Kathleen Sayce, Shoalwater Botanical, Nahcotta, WA; Norman T. Baker, Ph.D., Executive Committee, North Olympic Group of the Sierra Club.

WEST VIRGINIA

Christians for the Mountains.

NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS

ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED,

Portland, ME, June 14, 2014.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,

Speaker, House of Representatives, Office of the Speaker, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Office of the Democratic Leader, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

Hon. HAROLD ROGERS,

Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. NITA M. LOWEY,

Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER, LEADER PELOSI, CHAIRMAN ROGERS AND RANKING MEMBER LOWEY: The North Atlantic Ports Association Inc., founded in 1949, is one of the oldest and most active trade associations of commercial seaports. Our goal is to promote ocean commerce in a responsible manner in order to strengthen the national economy and help our communities to prosper.

Our members are connected to seaports and ocean commerce in some way: terminal operators, stevedores, port authorities, governmental agencies, non-profits, consultants, academics, maritime lawyers, ships' agents and are all located between Virginia and the Canadian Maritimes. Our member ports, in the United States, are Portland, Portsmouth, Gloucester, Boston, New Bedford, Providence, Davisville, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Norfolk. We are interested in expanding trade among nations and in helping our local communities to prosper through growth in ocean commerce. As the economy becomes ever more global, our role in the world-wide supply chain has increased in importance. Ocean activity across the nation is growing. We have witnessed the competition for space amongst the numerous ocean-based business sectors either currently operating or planning to operate in our ocean and ports. Coordinated planning is critical to ensure the current and future needs of our businesses are considered and accommodated as the ocean and ports become more crowded.

We, the members of the North Atlantic Ports Association, resolved during our last semi-annual meeting to ask our leaders in Washington "to utilize existing federal programs in support of the rapid development of the Marine Highway System to ease roadway corridor congestion, reduce infrastructure costs, provide for improved safety and security, and to have a positive environmental impact to the benefit of the general public." Further, the resolution calls for the development of a National Ports Strategy to better integrate the marine highway system into our national surface transportation strategy, network and policies. We believe that the resources necessary to achieve these objectives exist within the budget of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Regional Ocean Partnerships like the Northeast Regional Ocean Council, and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean, provide a unique forum for the states and federal agencies to work across jurisdictional boundaries on ocean and coastal challenges. This venue offers our businesses a clear way to have a seat at the decision-making table, rather than on an ad hoc basis trying to track and respond to the huge array of new ocean activities that affect our businesses. This type of planning approach ensures that we are able to inform future decisions by providing input on the needs of our industry.

It is important to us that Regional Ocean Partnerships have the funding necessary to continue this regional ocean coordination and planning work, and that federal legislation does not interfere with the process. We believe that the resources necessary to achieve these objectives exist within the budget of the various agencies. Unfortunately, a number of amendments have been repeatedly inserted into the recent legislation, in an attempt to prohibit key coastal and ocean management agencies from coordinating with coastal states, other federal agencies, and the public.

We strongly oppose these amendments to any legislation, which undermine our ability to engage in planning for future ocean uses, impede the integration of the marine highway system and create uncertainty for our businesses.

We thank you for your consideration and support.

Sincerely,

CAPT. F. BRADLEY WELLOCK,

President.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" to

States and tribes having a seat at the table for Federal oceans decisions and vote “yes” on the Lowenthal amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLORES. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I just want to make this point, which the gentleman from Texas pointed out.

What we are saying, essentially, in the underlying bill is that we are not going to fund an executive order. Now let's think about that. It is an executive order that has no statutory authority.

In many ways, this is one of the examples of this administration, I think, far overstepping its ability to faithfully execute the laws of the land. This may be one of those examples that the Speaker was alluding to yesterday when he suggested there may be a lawsuit coming from the U.S. House. Because there is no statutory authority for the National Ocean Policy.

What I find so interesting is that my friends on the other side of the aisle argue about how important the National Ocean Policy is, but when they controlled the House, the Senate, and the Presidency the first two years of this President's term, they did nothing with the National Ocean Policy. Why? Because there is a lot to be looked at in that.

So I think that opposition to this is something that we have done over and over and over again, and I congratulate the gentleman from Texas for taking the lead on ocean policy.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Chair, I have to concur wholeheartedly with the chairman's remarks when he said that the President's executive order has never been statutorily authorized by Congress. Four Congresses attempted to do so, under Democratic control, and four times this has not happened. Four times, Congress has looked at this issue and has said “no” to the President's activity.

Also, Congress has never specifically authorized one penny for this activity. It doesn't make any difference how many people want this. It is whether or not Congress authorizes this activity. Congress specifically did not authorize this activity. The executive order is unconstitutional, and it should not be supported by approving the gentleman's amendment.

First of all, let me say this. I would like to thank Chairman HASTINGS for his support and the Natural Resources Committee's oversight efforts to protect both our ocean and our inland economies by stopping this Federal overreach.

Again, I urge a “no” vote on the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Madam Chair, I support this amendment offered by my colleague from California, which would strike the

anti-National Ocean Policy language contained in H.R. 4899.

The National Ocean Policy seeks to improve the coordinated management of our oceans and coasts, and to address the most pressing issues facing our oceans, resources, and coastal communities. In fact, right now, there are over a hundred different ocean users meeting in Massachusetts to help develop New England's ocean plan. Lobstermen from Maine, science educators from New Hampshire, fishermen from Massachusetts, clean energy company representatives from Rhode Island, and recreational fishermen from Connecticut are meeting with federal and state agencies to talk about how to improve their options for their local businesses, build resiliency for coastal communities in the face of extreme weather events, and maintain the health of the ocean that provides us with the goods and services we need and enjoy.

The work and research conducted under the National Ocean Policy supports tens of millions of jobs, which in turn generate billions of dollars for our coastal communities. The National Ocean Policy improves government efficiency and decision outcomes by bringing a variety of government agencies together at a single table. The planning and coordination done according to this policy involves stakeholders in the policy-making process, helping to produce relevant policies supported across sectors. This policy also balances the needs of a variety of interests, ensuring that the fishing industry and working waterfronts are preserved while new energy businesses and other economic sectors are developed.

The National Ocean Policy helps to ensure that our resources, our culture, our history, and the economic vitality of our communities are fully considered in decisions concerning our oceans.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the wise stewardship of the oceans and our ocean economy by supporting the Lowenthal amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. DUNCAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, after line 21, insert the following:
SEC. ____ SOUTH ATLANTIC OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF PLANNING AREA DEFINED.

For the purposes of this Act, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331

et seq.), and any regulations or 5-year plan issued under that Act, the term “South Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf Planning Area” means the area of the outer Continental Shelf (as defined in section 2 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1331)) that is located between the northern lateral seaward administrative boundary of the State of Virginia and the southernmost lateral seaward administrative boundary of the State of Georgia.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Madam Chairman, several coastal States, including my home State of South Carolina, as well as the Commonwealth of Virginia, have long advocated for responsible offshore energy development for our shores. This resource development starts with seismic surveying and goes all the way to production.

Unfortunately, the Obama administration has blocked this exploration and development every step of the way, from tying up the seismic permitting process in bureaucratic delays to excluding several Atlantic States from the current 5-year plan.

As we move forward to plan for a more secure energy future, opening access to new areas of our Outer Continental Shelf, or OCS, is a no-brainer. We must do it to stay competitive and to generate American energy and American jobs.

When BOEM conducts their 5-year planning process, they use administrative boundaries to divide up areas for leasing. This amendment simply tells them to consider Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as one area.

Our amendment is simple: it unifies four pro-offshore drilling States as one administrative area for offshore leasing planning purposes. It also ensures that the South Atlantic meets the underlying threshold in H.R. 4899—and I want to commend Chairman Doc HASTINGS for his leadership on this—so that sales in this area will be included in future 5-year plans under this legislation.

Our amendment does not have any effect on revenue-sharing and it does not hold back other Atlantic areas from seeking to develop energy off their shores.

I will give a shout-out to Senator TIM SCOTT, who has also taken the initiative on the Senate side for this very issue.

Madam Chairman, I came to Washington as a Congressman to focus on jobs, energy, and our Founding Fathers. H.R. 4899 focuses on job creation. Energy production is a segue to job creation in this country.

If you look at North Dakota, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, these are energy-producing States that have very, very low unemployment. North Dakota has a 3 percent unemployment rate—or

less. In fact, you can get a finder's fee if you get somebody to work at a McDonald's in North Dakota.

We can have economic development in this country if we allow energy production onshore and offshore. My State of South Carolina wants to see those energy jobs along our coast.

These are not just the oily guys in the hard hats out on the rigs turning the drill. These are folks onshore supporting the offshore industry. These are the widgetmakers, the pipefitters, the welders, auto body mechanics, and the waitresses at the restaurants that receive the tips from all these workers, the churches that receive the tithes, the chambers of commerce and United Ways that receive our contributions.

Energy jobs have a tremendous trickle-down effect on the economy. The first domino is to actually open up these areas, and I think that is what South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia want to see.

They want to see our areas offshore at least included in the next 5 years plan, so guess what? Maybe we can go out there and drive some seismic. Maybe we can get beyond this 30-year old technology that we are using to see if there are any resources off our coast. Maybe we can actually use 21st century technology like 3-D and 4-D technology that will actually see down into the Earth and see what recoverable resources may or may not be there.

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Let's allow these areas in the next 5-year plan to help create jobs in our States—jobs, energy, our Founding Fathers, and a return to more states' rights issues.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for offering this amendment. I think it is a very good amendment. That part of the South Atlantic needs to be treated, I think, as one entity just because of the nature of how the State lines are. I think the gentleman's amendment makes immensely good sense. I support it, and I thank the gentleman for offering it.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman from Washington for his leadership on this.

Madam Chairman, the folks in Florida were concerned, but guess what? This area stops at the Florida-Georgia line. They can deal with their own waters. These are the waters of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia that we are talking about.

I spoke yesterday and had a graph of disease fuel prices in this country—I drive a diesel truck—and of the disparity between off-road and on-road diesel fuel. Let me tell you this: if we, through our policies, could lower the price of diesel fuel by \$1 from that \$3.69 a gallon for America's truckers down to \$2.69—there is a 300-gallon tank on every 18-wheeler. If we could lower the

price by \$1, we would save every trucker \$300 per fill-up. Think about how that trickles down to the price of the commodities when you shop all across America.

I support this amendment, and I ask everyone to support this simple, administrative change.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. ____ ENHANCING GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL INFORMATION FOR AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE.

Section 11 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) ENHANCING GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL INFORMATION FOR AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE.—

“(1) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, shall facilitate and support the practical study of geology and geophysics to better understand the oil, gas, and other hydrocarbon potential in the South Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf Planning Area by entering into partnerships to conduct geological and geophysical activities on the outer Continental Shelf.

“(2)(A) No later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, the Governors of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia may each nominate for participation in the partnerships—

“(i) one institution of higher education located within the Governor's State; and

“(ii) one institution of higher education within the Governor's State that is a historically black college or university, as defined in section 631(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1132(a)).

“(B) In making nominations, the Governors shall give preference to those institutions of higher education that demonstrate a vigorous rate of admission of veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States.

“(3) The Secretary shall only select as a partner a nominee that the Secretary determines demonstrates excellence in geophysical sciences curriculum, engineering curriculum, or information technology or other technical studies relating to seismic research (including data processing).

“(4) Notwithstanding subsection (d), nominees selected as partners by the Secretary may conduct geological and geophysical activities under this section after filing a notice with the Secretary 30-days prior to commencement of the activity without any further authorization by the Secretary except those activities that use solid or liquid explosives shall require a permit. The Secretary may not charge any fee for the provision of data or other information collected under this authority, other than the cost of duplicating any data or information pro-

vided. Nominees selected as partners under this section shall provide to the Secretary any data or other information collected under this subsection within 60 days after completion of an initial analysis of the data or other information collected, if so requested by the Secretary.

“(5) Data or other information produced as a result of activities conducted by nominees selected as partners under this subsection shall not be used or shared for commercial purposes by the nominee, may not be produced for proprietary use or sale, and shall be made available by the Secretary to the public.

“(6) The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate reports on the data or other information produced under the partnerships under this section. Such reports shall be made no less frequently than every 180 days following the conduct of the first geological and geophysical activities under this section.

“(7) In this subsection the term ‘geological and geophysical activities’ means any oil- or gas-related investigation conducted on the outer Continental Shelf, including geophysical surveys where magnetic, gravity, seismic, or other systems are used to detect or imply the presence of oil or gas.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chair, today, in order to maintain our Nation's competitive edge, to generate millions in much-needed revenue and to create millions of new jobs, we simply must move forward with offshore energy development. It just makes sense. There are new areas in our Nation today in which we are not developing that energy, specifically the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf—the mid-Atlantic area.

Just as Mr. DUNCAN mentioned, it is incumbent upon us to make sure that we are doing the science to determine the extent of those resources. I believe it is a national obligation to develop the resources that we have. Allowing seismic surveying in the Atlantic is an important step toward achieving this goal.

My amendment builds on that effort by promoting offshore seismic surveying through institutions of higher education, especially those that have done so much for our veterans. Specifically, this amendment would allow the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to partner with colleges and universities in the South Atlantic region, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities, to promote geological and geophysical educational opportunities. The amendment language specifically gives preference to higher education institutions that admit and educate our Nation's returning veterans.

This is a win-win, folks. It helps develop our Nation's energy resources, and it helps our veterans. The time is now.

These partner schools would be able to conduct offshore geological and geophysical surveys for research purposes. Any data collected would be shared with the government, and it is prohibited from being used for commercial purposes. This language is modeled after existing regulations for seismic surveying that are already in place at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

This amendment promotes STEM educational opportunities and prepares students in the South Atlantic States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia for the cutting-edge, high-paying jobs of America's energy renaissance. Just as Mr. DUNCAN spoke about, the time is now for that opportunity.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia for the time and for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Chairman, I am wearing a Clemson Tiger Paw and an orange tie today in support of Clemson University, but I will tell you that the University of South Carolina has a leading program on geology and seismic testing. Dr. James Knapp testified before this committee about what they can do in looking at 3-D and 4-D 21st century technology to find the resources, to pinpoint those resources, and to maximize the production of those resources. That is what we want—to partner with the universities as Mr. WITTMAN mentioned—in order to help shape the minds and opportunities and the potential of future leaders within the energy realm.

So I commend him. I support this amendment, and I hope my colleagues will.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITTMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for offering this amendment.

I think, once again, the combination of what you and the gentleman from South Carolina said about the new technologies that will help us in the long run to develop our own energy resources makes immensely good sense, and I think this amendment adds to that process. I commend the gentleman, and I support the amendment.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chairman, in closing, this is about American jobs; it is about developing our energy; it is about educational opportunities; it is about promoting STEM within our colleges and universities; it is about providing opportunities in Historically Black Colleges and Universities throughout the United States; and it is about providing opportunities for our veterans.

This is a win-win for our Nation. It is an amendment that should be adopted and that should be voted on in favor by every Member of this body.

With that, Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In title I, at the end of subtitle F (page 51, after line 21) add the following:

SEC. ____ . NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF ANY APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT THAT WOULD ALLOW THE CONDUCT OF ANY OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS WELL STIMULATION ACTIVITIES.

The Secretary of the Interior shall notify all relevant State and local regulatory agencies and publish a notice in the Federal Register, within 30 days after receiving any application for a permit that would allow the conduct of any offshore oil and gas well stimulation activities.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of the Capps-Brownley-Huffman-Lowenthal amendment. This commonsense amendment simply ensures that the American public and State regulators are kept informed of offshore fracking activities in Federal waters.

Last year, a FOIA request revealed that at least 15 fracks have taken place in Federal waters off the coast of California during the last two decades, with several being approved as recently as last year. While we know little about the impacts of fracking onshore, we know even less about the impacts of offshore. Any leak, spill, or blowout offshore would be very difficult to detect and contain, especially considering how little is known about the chemicals being used. Exposure to these chemicals could seriously harm the sensitive marine areas in and around the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and the Santa Barbara Channel, which is where much of this activity is now occurring. Such exposure would not only harm the marine environment, it would also harm our local economy.

That is why I was disappointed that my amendment to simply study the impacts of offshore fracking was ruled out of order. Regardless of your views on offshore drilling, there should be bipartisan agreement that we need to fully understand the impacts of these activities, but the majority blocked debate on this amendment, so we can't even discuss it.

Madam Chair, it is bad enough that offshore fracking is happening without

a proper understanding of its impacts, but it is even more troubling that no one even knew that it was happening in the first place. Federal regulators claim they knew about these activities but that they didn't think it was necessary to notify the California Coastal Commission, local officials, or the public. If a spill occurs, the oil and chemicals don't stop at the 3-mile mark where Federal waters end and State waters begin. Whether the spill is 10 miles offshore or 4 miles offshore, those chemicals will flow into State waters, and they will wash up onto our local beaches.

My constituents have a right to know what is happening in their backyards. That is why my amendment would simply ensure that the American public and State regulators, like the California Coastal Commission, are notified whenever a permit to allow offshore fracking is filed. It doesn't slow down or stop these permits from being considered. It simply ensures that all stakeholders know about it and can respond accordingly. If, as the oil companies claim, offshore fracking poses minimal risk, then what is the harm of notifying the public of where and when it is happening?

This is not a partisan idea. Transparency is something both Democrats and Republicans have supported in the past, so I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment to increase transparency in offshore fracking.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chairman, the offshore leasing process is managed by the Federal Government because the Outer Continental Shelves are under Federal jurisdiction; therefore, you have that regulation from the Federal Government.

While there is always process, I suppose, with any regulation, this process is transparent, and the Department is already required to publish a Federal notice prior to any lease sale. In fact, when creating a 5-year plan, the Department is also required to consult with States and localities, and this administration has just started its process right now for the time period of 2017-2022.

This amendment is really a red tape, paperwork nightmare. It would have an overwhelming burdensome effect on all existing offshore operations conducted today in the Outer Continental Shelf by adding an additional layer of bureaucracy and by requiring a notice for every permit application received. The amendment is so broad in its description of well enhancement activities that, essentially, every time a permit application would be received by the Bureau, it would then require a Federal notice.

Just think about that. Every time you have an action like that that requires a Federal notice, does it not logically suggest that that might be open to some sort of legal activity? Maybe that is, perhaps, what the sponsors of this amendment really want to do is to slow the paperwork down so much as to not have the activity of utilizing these resources. This amendment would inhibit offshore safety by turning the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement into a publishing behemoth rather than allowing them to focus on their mission of ensuring safe offshore operations to continue.

Finally, I would make this notation, Mr. Chairman, that all permit applications are made public on the Bureau's Web site—and I will just put it in as part of the RECORD—www.bsee.gov. Why add additional requirements to publish information that is already open and part of that Web site?

This amendment is unnecessary. As I say, I think it would add to the burdensome steps and hoops that one has to go through to utilize these resources that, I think, all Americans want. Keep in mind that the issue here is in the long term, utilizing our resources to become more energy independent and utilizing these resources in the long run to have a vibrant energy component of our national economy. You can't have a growing economy unless you have certainty in the energy sector. This amendment, from my point of view, would slow that process down, so I urge the rejection of the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, having witnessed the 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill, I know firsthand the devastation a community can experience when something goes wrong on offshore oil rigs.

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The marine ecosystem is devastated. Local businesses lose customers, and they lay off workers. Fishing boats are left idle in the harbor.

Given this reality, we owe it to those who suffer the impacts of these spills, these mishaps, to make sure these activities are as safe as possible.

Increasing transparency will strengthen oversight. It will improve safety. This is a commonsense idea that should have bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Chairman, again, I rise in opposition to this amendment because of the burdensome paperwork that I think that this would create, but the gentleman made an observation that needs to be addressed because she does live in the Santa Barbara area—and yes, they did experience a spill there many years ago.

I would remind my friend from California that also within this legislation is language that strengthens the oversight in a statutory way of activities in the Outer Continental Shelf.

Currently, that is done, not with statutory authority, but with regulatory authority going back to the Reagan administration, so if the gentleman really wants to make sure that there is some certainty, so that we won't have these devastating spills in the future, I would invite her to join us in supporting this legislation because we put into law—statutory law—how we should regulate the offshore.

Again, I rise in opposition to this amendment because I think that it is too much—burdensome—from a paperwork standpoint, when the issue is to have certainty in the long term in the energy sector.

Mr. Chairman, I urge rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. DEUTCH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, at line 14 insert “and” after the semicolon, at line 17 strike “; and” and insert a period, and strike lines 18 and 19.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chairman, it is no surprise that I oppose H.R. 4899. However, my amendment is not an attempt to sabotage the bill. It is an honest attempt to fix a major drafting error within this legislation that could have drastic consequences on our Nation's district courts.

My amendment would strike section 10702(a)(3) of the bill, which mandates that cases involving oil and gas leases “take precedence over all other pending matters before the district court.”

I am grateful for the opportunity to explain the serious implications of this provision. The provision seems to be directed at concerns that individuals and communities, small businesses, other interests that are not party to the pro-

duction of an oil and gas lease may file lawsuits to prevent or delay an oil and gas lease from moving forward.

Now, I believe that people have an important interest in the production of oil and gas leases that could impact public health, property, and environmental injuries in the area of release.

I don't support the principle of locking people out of the courtroom. In our Nation, where the courts protect and ensure that individual rights and private property rights are not violated, this provision eliminates court protections of these most basic rights.

The bill, as drafted, is so broad that it does so much more than that, and here is where I hope that opponents and supporters of this bill can come together to fix this error.

As drafted, this language requires cases involving oil and gas leases to skip ahead of “all other pending matters before the district court.” That means everything—all pending cases, even cases already on the dockets of each of the judges sitting on the district court.

Because it was so broadly drafted, it contains no language to ensure that the case involving the production of oil and gas leases only receives precedence over pending matters before the district court judge who has been assigned to the oil and gas case.

Is it really the intention of Congress to mandate that legal disputes over oil and gas leases take precedence over every single case already pending in our district courts, including national security cases and high-profile criminal and civil cases? Surely not.

H.R. 4899 already lets oil and gas companies choose between the local district court that oversees Federal property for the leases in question or the District Court for the District of Columbia.

This section, therefore, allows oil and gas cases to bump some of the most important legal cases in the Nation off of the D.C. district court's dockets.

Do the oil and gas industries get to butt in line ahead of victims of massive Ponzi schemes? Do they get to bump ahead of litigation over drone strikes? Do oil and gas companies get to jump ahead of litigation, like the dispute between the House GOP and the Department of Justice over Fast and Furious?

Clearly, that is not what my friends on the other side intended.

Do oil and gas companies get to jump ahead of the prosecution of terrorists, like the mastermind of the appalling attack in Benghazi that claimed the lives of brave and dedicated Americans?

I just cannot fathom that that is the intent of my colleagues, and the implication of this poorly-drafted addition goes beyond the D.C. district court.

The Eastern District Court of Virginia's recent hearing in the case of the individual who plotted to bomb the U.S. Capitol should remind us that, across this country, there are district court hearings—important cases that

shouldn't be put on hold because Congress wants to please Big Oil.

Even with my amendment, H.R. 4899 still includes language that requires cases involving oil and gas to be resolved as expeditiously as possible and not more than 180 days after the claim is filed. Isn't that enough?

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would strike this poorly-drafted provision from the bill. We shouldn't let oil and gas litigation skip ahead of some of the most important national security cases, civil cases, and criminal cases of our time.

At the very least, I would urge my friend, Chairman HASTINGS, to revisit this provision to ensure that it is consistent with the intent of the overall legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I obviously rise in opposition to this amendment, and let me talk about the underlying legislation.

The underlying legislation streamlines the judicial process to ensure that there are timely resolutions of lawsuits that seek to block and slow down American-made energy. That was what the whole idea was.

In fact, I referred to this in my comments on the previous amendment, where we have a lot of litigation slowing down the process, so the intent of the underlying legislation was to make sure that there was a timely response to this, so that there can be, again, some certainty in the process.

Now, what I find interesting—I think the gentleman from Florida makes some valid points as to what, perhaps, the interpretation of the underlying legislation, but I would remind the gentleman that—when this legislation was on the floor as an individual amendment—exact language was in here, the Judiciary Committee—who has jurisdiction, obviously, over this—waived their jurisdiction and felt that the language was very good.

I would certainly be willing to—if the gentleman has a way to maybe fine-tune that, I think that is something that we should look at, but—and this is the important point here, Mr. Chairman, as we debate this amendment—his approach to this is like taking a sledge hammer to a fly.

I don't think that that is the proper way to go because he strikes the whole section dealing with giving priority and trying to get certainty in the judicial process, so I rise in opposition to the gentleman.

I will say to the gentleman, as this legislation moves forward and he has some suggestions—if and when the Senate, by the way, passes legislation and we can fine-tune this—to address, I

think, some valid concerns that he has, while still making sure that energy-produced litigation is dealt with in a timely manner. I think there might be some common ground on that.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that his approach, by striking that whole section out of this legislation, is not the proper way to go.

Mr. Chairman, I urge rejection of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, just to respond to a couple of points, the Judiciary Committee may have waived jurisdiction. As my friend knows, there was no vote to waive jurisdiction. Had there been, I would have raised this very issue then, as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Secondly, if the purpose of this legislation is to streamline lawsuits—and that was the whole idea behind the legislation—then having language that requires these to be heard as expeditiously as possible and not more than 180 days, that does that. That is in the bill, even after this amendment passes.

I can't believe that it was the intention of the drafters of this legislation to put these oil and gas disputes ahead of cases that involve plots to kill Americans, as is the case with the mastermind of the Benghazi attack, individuals who have important civil cases, important criminal cases.

I just can't imagine the dispute between the House GOP and the Justice Department over Fast and Furious—clearly, it wasn't the intent to say that the oil and gas companies are more important than seeing that case through.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that this amendment will pass. We don't need to fine-tune the bill. It is clear enough already. I ask my colleagues to support this.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I just want to point out, again, that the Judiciary Committee last year did waive jurisdiction on this, but I do think that the gentleman makes a valid point.

We all know that legislation is a work in progress, many times. As I acknowledge, I think the gentleman raises the point; but, again, Mr. Chairman, the reason why this amendment ought to be rejected is because it takes out the whole section, and now, you are left with a situation where there is not a certainty whatsoever in these lawsuits.

I don't think that is a proper way to go, especially with the volatility of the energy market worldwide. When we have an opportunity to use the resources we have in this country, whether you are talking about offshore or onshore, to ensure not only the safety, but to add certainty to a growing economy, we should take advantage of that.

I would urge rejection of this amendment because I think that what we put in the underlying legislation is valid for what it is attempting to do.

Mr. Chairman, I urge rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

The question was taken; and the Acting CHAIR announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 803. An act to reform and strengthen the workforce investment system of the Nation to put Americans back to work and make the United States more competitive in the 21st century.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

LOWERING GASOLINE PRICES TO FUEL AN AMERICA THAT WORKS ACT OF 2014

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title I (page 54, after line 24) add the following:

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Provisions

SEC. 25001. ELIGIBILITY FOR NEW LEASES AND THE TRANSFER OF LEASES.

(a) ISSUANCE OF NEW LEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in fiscal year 2016, the Secretary of the Interior shall not accept bids on any new leases offered pursuant to this title (including the amendments made by this title) from a person described in paragraph (2) unless the person has renegotiated each covered lease with respect to which the person is a lessee, to modify the payment responsibilities of the person to require the payment of royalties if the price of oil and natural gas is greater than or equal to the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)).

(2) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person referred to in paragraph (1) is—

(A) a person that is a lessee that—

(i) holds a covered lease on the date on which the Secretary considers the issuance of the new lease; or

(ii) was issued a covered lease before the date of enactment of this Act, but transferred the covered lease to another person or entity (including a subsidiary or affiliate of the lessee) after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) any other person that has any direct or indirect interest in, or that derives any benefit from, a covered lease.

(3) MULTIPLE LESSEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), if there are multiple lessees that own a share of a covered lease, the Secretary may implement separate agreements with any lessee with a share of the covered lease that modifies the payment responsibilities with respect to the share of the lessee to include price thresholds that are equal to or less than the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)).

(B) TREATMENT OF SHARE AS COVERED LEASE.—Beginning on the effective date of an agreement under subparagraph (A), any share subject to the agreement shall not constitute a covered lease with respect to any lessees that entered into the agreement.

(b) TRANSFERS.—A lessee or any other person who has any direct or indirect interest in, or who derives a benefit from, a covered lease shall not be eligible to obtain by sale or other transfer (including through a swap, spinoff, servicing, or other agreement) any new lease offered pursuant to this title (including the amendments made by this title) or the economic benefit of any such new lease, unless the lessee or other person has—

(1) renegotiated each covered lease with respect to which the lessee or person is a lessee, to modify the payment responsibilities of the lessee or person to include price thresholds that are equal to or less than the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)); or

(2) entered into an agreement with the Secretary to modify the terms of all covered leases of the lessee or other person to include limitations on royalty relief based on market prices that are equal to or less than the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LEASE.—The term “covered lease” means a lease for oil or gas production in the Gulf of Mexico that is—

(A) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) issued by the Department of the Interior under section 304 of the Outer Continental Shelf Deep Water Royalty Relief Act (43 U.S.C. 1337 note; Public Law 104-58); and

(C) not subject to limitations on royalty relief based on market price that are equal to or less than the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)).

(2) LESSEE.—The term “lessee” includes any person or other entity that controls, is controlled by, or is in or under common control with, a lessee.

(3) NEW LEASE.—The term “new lease” means a lease issued in a lease sale under this title or the amendments made by this title.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a

Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is an old friend to the committee and the floor and my friend, Congressman HASTINGS, and we couldn't have him retire from Congress without doing this one more time.

By way of background for those who haven't walked through this before, in 1995, Congress—desiring to encourage bidding on leases in certain deepwater areas of the Gulf of Mexico—provided relief from the normal applicable royalties payable to the United States.

What we found, in the course of this, is it worked. People bid on the leases, they went in; but we found out that there was no provision for eliminating the royalty exemption if the market price of oil rose back up to reasonable levels.

According to some accounts, this omission might have been an administrative error. What we have found about the mismanagement of the Minerals Management Services—people literally in bed with the people that they were supposed to regulate—it may not have been an administrative oversight, but whatever, it was wrong. It shouldn't have been there.

□ 1015

As a result, now with oil up to \$100 a barrel and higher, they are pumping this oil without paying anything to the Federal Government, far beyond what was ever contemplated.

Now my amendment is simple. It gives these companies a choice. They can either renegotiate and execute leases for this oil, which was obviously the intent—there was never any intent to make this permanent on an ongoing basis—and pay reasonable royalties to the United States, especially since a number of these companies are foreign companies, state-owned enterprises, or they simply wouldn't be able to bid for new leases. Their choice. No coercion. But the taxpayers stand to benefit \$15.5 billion over the next 10 years, and, in fact, over the life of these leases, \$31 billion or more. I respectfully suggest, it is time to approve this amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for offering the amendment, and I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks. I guess my career would never be complete unless we did this one more time.

But this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is identical to an amendment that failed 2 years ago in this House, and, I might say, it failed by a broad bipartisan vote.

I will also remind my friend from Oregon that this issue has been repeatedly settled in the Nation's courts of law, with the courts determining that rewriting the terms of these leases to include price thresholds would be a direct violation of contract law. That is what the issue is here really with this.

Now it was during the Clinton administration that this happened. And I agree with the gentleman; it shouldn't have happened. But it happened. And the courts have spoken very clearly on this.

The U.S. Supreme Court found that the Department of the Interior did not have the authority to rewrite these contracts that were issued under the 1995 law. And I will remind the gentleman that the Department of the Interior has lost this issue in the district court, the appellate court, and the Supreme Court.

Ultimately, this amendment seeks to force U.S. companies to break a contract legally negotiated under government law, or else be denied the opportunity to do business in the U.S. The amendment aims to back companies into a corner and attempts to force them to break legally binding contracts. And that, from my point of view, is essentially extorting these companies to undo these contracts.

Now, I want to, again, speak on this just a little bit broader. I would acknowledge that we have the right in this Congress to pass legislation to change that. After all, we are the body that makes the law. But there is a fundamental issue here that I think that we really have to address beyond this: Should Congress be passing legislation that breaks contract law when courts have said repeatedly that contract law should be inviolable? I think that is what the issue is here today.

I understand my friend from Oregon having perhaps some heartburn because this is dealing with oil and gas. I understand that. And frankly, I respect that. But I think that the larger issue here is that we should not be doing what we could do because I think that we should hold contracts, private sector contracts with government, in a higher area than probably some people think we should.

So with that, I urge rejection of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, we are not seeking to break contracts. What we are doing is providing an opportunity for people to renegotiate these contracts, to stop making a profit by exploiting a loophole or a mistake that both of us agree was unintended and unfortunate.

This would be their choice. Contracts are renegotiated on an ongoing basis routinely with government and in the private sector. And I would respectfully suggest that this is a contract that is long overdue to be renegotiated.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time and am prepared to close.

So at this point, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. How much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the ranking member.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, what we are talking about here is obscenely profitable oil companies getting a giveaway while we are running massive deficits.

Now, everyone says that they want to run government like a business and lower deficits. The GAO has estimated that if this is allowed to run its course without any of these leases being renegotiated, it will be a \$50 billion windfall to the oil industry—not million, \$50 billion.

Now that would be a nice piece of change, both for revenue sharing for the States and for the Federal Treasury. We could apply it all to deficit reduction or other needs, maybe even fund the continuation of the national transportation system. Who knows.

The bottom line is, as the gentleman pointed out, it may or may not have been intentional on the part of people at the then-Minerals Management Service to give away these assets to the oil companies.

But for 3 years before they slept with them—or whatever happened—they did include it in the leases. And then what the Court found was that the law that the Republicans passed in 1995 didn't allow those sorts of conditions to be in the leases.

So this is a new approach. The Republican law was defective. The Clinton administration—at least some members of it—were corrupt. It is a bipartisan problem. Let's fix it in a bipartisan way.

This would just say, if the companies who got this windfall and won that Court case want new leases, we would condition new leases upon them negotiating and paying a fair return to the taxpayers on the old leases and, in that process, make the taxpayers whole.

It is a legal and simple way to fix a problem that was caused both by the law, as written, by the then-majority Republican party and the few corrupt members of the Clinton administration.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, let me just say, there is an excellent report from the Congressional Research Service on this subject that makes clear that it is not illegal or in violation of contract law. The argument is very sustainable.

And it is not the oil company that gives me heartburn, to my dear friend. I would think any of us would have heartburn if the Federal Treasury, the taxpayers, were cheated out of \$25 billion to \$50 billion due to an error or an omission. That ought to give heartburn

to anybody. This amendment will fix it.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself the balance of the time.

The observation has been made that these maybe should be renegotiated. Listen, Mr. Chairman, any contract can be renegotiated, as long as both sides want to renegotiate. But that was the law at the time. And what concerns me with this piece of legislation is that it implies there has to be a renegotiation.

Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to some that they would say that this is the heavy hand of government forcing somebody to do something that they could do under law right now. In some areas, they call that extortion. They may not use that strong of a word, but I am sure that would be implied by some people if they were subject to this.

Again, this amendment has been rejected on a bipartisan basis for the last couple of years. The courts have ruled against this. I think we should follow with that.

With that, I urge rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF UTAH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I have a brilliant amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 69, after line 4, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subparagraphs accordingly):

“(F) After the conclusion of the public comment period for a planned competitive lease sale, the Secretary shall not cancel, defer, or withdraw any lease parcel announced to be auctioned in the lease sale.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, so last night, I am watching the Cubs game. And the shortstop, who is on a tear right now as far as hitting, bounces off a foul tip that the replay clearly shows bounced onto the ground.

The catcher trapped the ball, and then held it up as saying he had actually caught it. And the umpire, even though this violates the rules of the game, had the power to pick the catcher over the hitter, and he declared that the batter had struck out.

Now even though the Cubs manager went out there, claiming how unfair this was—and I was yelling at the TV screen for hours afterwards—history books will still say that Castro had a strikeout at this particular event.

Now, of course, the unfortunate thing is that our administration and the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management plays this same game of picking catchers over hitters all the time, even though it violates some of the rules.

So, 77 leases were put up for bid in Utah. It took the BLM on the ground 7 years to go through the process. They checked all the boxes. They did the environmental analysis. And the Secretary of the Interior simply canceled them. His reason was, 'cause.

Recently, 56 leases were also set out there for auction. Once again, all the boxes were checked. They got through the process. They did the environmental analysis. The environment assessment was done. Public comment was done. The protest period was finished. And 5 days—5 days—before the auction, a letter comes from a special interest group to the State director for the Bureau of Land Management, a group that had been silent through the entire process. They said nothing during the assessment. They said nothing during the public comment. During the protest period, they said nothing. Here, 2 months after the record was closed, 2 months after the decision had been done with no more access for public comments, the director of the BLM simply says, I am going to pick a special interest group over another interest group, and he canceled these leases.

Schools, the chance of jobs in my State went out, the chance of actually getting royalty payments that would help the kids of my State pay for their education. It was simply done on a whim.

The industry had spent \$500,000. Half a million dollars from their recreation and development funds were spent getting ready for this auction. And all of a sudden, a special interest group is given special treatment, and it is taken away.

Now, what government needs, especially out in the local areas, and what business needs is simply certainty. You tell us what the rules are, and they can play by those rules. It is a business necessity to have certainty and not have administrative officials simply change the rules on a whim at some particular time.

It is kind of like, to paraphrase the old Tom Cruise movie: You screwed up. You trusted me.

If we have a policy that is long and it is hard, it gives ample opportunity. But it is proven meaningless if, indeed,

the Bureau of Land Management is able to fervently yield at the eleventh hour to the opinion of some special interest group. All we are asking them to do with this amendment is to simply follow the rules. Don't change things on a whim. Don't pick one group over the other. Don't pick the catcher or the hitter.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Well, first my condolences to the gentleman from Utah for being a Cubs fan. I am a Red Sox fan, and we have had some problems too. But that was an interesting moment and an interesting analogy made.

Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of the specifics of the instance of which he speaks. But I would say that this, as a remedy for a past action, would apply in the future, and it would not undo whatever took place in the past that the gentleman is referring to. And the principle here is fairly extraordinary. It kind of says, Federal bureaucrats never make mistakes.

So we have proposed leases in an area. We go through a public comment period. Local people comment. A hunting and fishing group comes in and says, you know, this is absolutely, like, the primo area for hunting or fishing or something else. Or it becomes apparent that this is, like, right in a main recreation corridor, something that the Federal bureaucrat overlooked in drawing up the lease boundaries.

But if this were adopted and became law in the future, at the end of the public comment period, it would be, we are the Federal Government. Thank you very much for pointing out that we really screwed that up, that we were just about to wipe out a prime habitat, that we were just about to block or really degrade a prime recreation corridor. We are bureaucrats in Washington, D.C. We didn't realize that. But we are sorry; public comment periods don't mean anything anymore. We cannot condition, withdraw, or change the lease. And that would be it.

□ 1030

I don't think that would be good. I really don't. So, there may have been—and, again, I am not aware of the circumstances to which the gentleman is referring in the specific, but I believe that this amendment, looking forward to whoever is in the White House and whoever is administering these programs, would really preclude any part of the public from having meaningful comment and getting a meaningful response from the Federal bureaucracy which has proposed leasing in their neighborhood.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, before I make a comment about the Red Sox, may I inquire about how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. With that, I would like to yield 45 seconds to a Mariners fan—tough day down here—the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to make this point again. What does this amendment say? It prohibits the Secretary from canceling lease sales previously announced to be auctioned based on public comments received after the comment period was ended.

In other words, what the gentleman is simply saying is let's follow the law. I know he said that, but it is worth repeating. You have a comment period, then a decision is made. Once that decision is made, that should end the issue. Why? Because there is a great deal of capital that has been invested, and as the gentleman from Utah said, that is the certainty that our energy producers need.

Mr. Chairman, what was done in Utah with the canceling of those sales at that time I thought was totally wrong. It was wrong then, it is wrong now, and the court has found that.

Mr. Chairman, I support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I do have the right to close, so I will yield myself 90 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, as described, that might be an amendment that would be much more acceptable, but it actually doesn't say that. It says that, after the conclusion of the public comment period for a planned competitive lease sale, the Secretary shall not cancel, defer, or withdraw any lease parcel announced to be auctioned in a lease sale.

Now, what the gentleman described is not what this section F would do. This basically says we listen to people—we listened, we heard, it goes forward. Maybe that is not the intent, and if it isn't the intent, then it would need to be modified. So I believe that the public comment period for leases that are drawn up by bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., headquarters should be meaningfully commented upon through a process by people in the vicinity, and their comments should be given some weight in whether or not the lease is modified or goes forward, as I previously described, if it impedes upon prime habitat or particularly on a recreational corridor.

Mr. Chairman, with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I assume the gentleman has no other speakers?

Mr. DEFAZIO. I do not.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Good. I will finish this. And I appreciate knowing the gentleman from Oregon is a Red Sox fan. That explains so, so much here.

Mr. Chairman, I have to admit that this is probably a needless amendment.

One would assume that if you write a law or you write a rule, that is what you do. This amendment basically says that you abide by the rules. Even though you have great and awesome power—never mind the man behind the curtain—you don't change the rules to pick winners and losers and one special interest group over another. You abide by the rule.

In the first 77 lease issue, they had 7 years to go through the process of finding out what it is. This is one of the concepts in which it simply says we are going to obey the law. We are going to abide by the rules so everyone knows what is there and everyone knows with certainty what they can do and for what they should plan, and you don't change it at the last minute because you want to favor one group over another group.

That is why we are doing this. It has happened in the past, it can happen in the future, and it should not.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, again, the sentiments expressed by the gentleman having to do with a particular experience in his State—perhaps his district—is one thing, but this is really clear in the statutory language. It says that we will hold the public comment period. When it closes, the lease goes forward, no matter what we heard.

What the gentleman is talking about is that there was a public comment period. The public comment period was closed, and he says that some time later, outside of the public comment period, someone submitted information which was used and overcame all of the other testimony and/or comments that were provided.

That is a whole different circumstance than what this is. This is very simple. It just says that there will be a public comment period; we will listen; and at the end of that, we don't care what we heard, it has to go forward as proposed.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 113-493.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE _____—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
SEC. 01. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF ENERGY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall establish an Office of Energy Employment and Training, which shall oversee the hiring and training efforts of the Department of the Interior's energy planning, permitting, and regulatory agencies.

(b) **DIRECTOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Office shall be under the direction of a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Employment and Training, who shall report directly to the Assistant Secretary for Energy, Lands and Minerals Management, and shall be fully employed to carry out the functions of the Office.

(2) **DUTIES.**—The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Employment and Training shall perform the following functions:

(A) Develop and implement systems to track the Department's hiring of trained skilled workers in the energy permitting and inspection agencies.

(B) Design and recommend to the Secretary programs and policies aimed at expanding the Department's hiring of women, minorities, and veterans into the Department's workforce dealing with energy permitting and inspection programs. Such programs and policies shall include—

(i) recruiting at historically black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, women's colleges, and colleges that typically serve majority minority populations;

(ii) sponsoring and recruiting at job fairs in urban communities;

(iii) placing employment advertisements in newspapers and magazines oriented toward minorities, veterans, and women;

(iv) partnering with organizations that are focused on developing opportunities for minorities, veterans, and women to be placed in Departmental internships, summer employment, and full-time positions relating to energy;

(v) where feasible, partnering with inner-city high schools, girls' high schools, and high schools with majority minority populations to demonstrate career opportunities and the path to those opportunities available at the Department;

(vi) coordinating with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense in the hiring of veterans; and

(vii) any other mass media communications that the Deputy Assistant Secretary determines necessary to advertise, promote, or educate about opportunities at the Department.

(C) Develop standards for—

(i) equal employment opportunity and the racial, ethnic, and gender diversity of the workforce and senior management of the Department; and

(ii) increased participation of minority-owned, veteran-owned, and women-owned businesses in the programs and contracts with the Department.

(D) Review and propose for adoption the best practices of entities regulated by the Department with regards to hiring and diversity policies, and publish those best practices for public review.

(c) **REPORTS.**—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report regarding the actions taken by the Department of the Interior agency and the Office pursuant to this section, which shall include—

(1) a statement of the total amounts paid by the Department to minority contractors;

(2) the successes achieved and challenges faced by the Department in operating minor-

ity, veteran or service-disabled veteran, and women outreach programs;

(3) the challenges the Department may face in hiring minority, veteran, and women employees and contracting with veteran or service-disabled veteran, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses; and

(4) any other information, findings, conclusions, and recommendations for legislative or Department action, as the Director determines appropriate.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **MINORITY.**—The term "minority" means United States citizens who are Asian Indian American, Asian Pacific American, Black American, Hispanic American, or Native American.

(2) **MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESS.**—The term "minority-owned business" means a for-profit enterprise, regardless of size, physically located in the United States or its trust territories, that is owned, operated, and controlled by minority group members. "Minority group members" are United States citizens who are Asian Indian American, Asian Pacific American, Black American, Hispanic American, or Native American (terminology in NMSDC categories). Ownership by minority individuals means the business is at least 51 percent owned by such individuals or, in the case of a publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more such individuals. Further, the management and daily operations are controlled by those minority group members. For purposes of NMSDC's program, a minority group member is an individual who is a United States citizen with at least 1/4 or 25 percent minimum (documentation to support claim of 25 percent required from applicant) of one or more of the following:

(A) Asian Indian American, which is a United States citizen whose origins are from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh.

(B) Asian Pacific American, which is a United States citizen whose origins are from Japan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, the Philippines, Thailand, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, or the Northern Marianas.

(C) Black American, which is a United States citizen having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

(D) Hispanic American, which is a United States citizen of true-born Hispanic heritage, from any of the Spanish-speaking areas of the following regions: Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean Basin only.

(E) Native American, which means a U.S. citizen enrolled to a federally recognized tribe, or a Native as defined under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(3) **NMSDC.**—The term "NMSDC" means the National Minority Supplier Development Council.

(4) **WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS.**—The term "women-owned business" means a business that can verify through evidence documentation that 51 percent or more is women-owned, managed, and controlled. The business must be open for at least 6 months. The business owner must be a United States citizen or legal resident alien. Evidence must indicate that—

(A) the contribution of capital or expertise by the woman business owner is real and substantial and in proportion to the interest owned;

(B) the woman business owner directs or causes the direction of management, policy, fiscal, and operational matters; and

(C) the woman business owner has the ability to perform in the area of specialty or expertise without reliance on either the fi-

nances or resources of a firm that is not owned by a woman.

(5) **SERVICE DISABLED VETERAN.**—The term "Service Disabled Veteran" must have a service-connected disability that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs or Department of Defense. The SDVOSBC must be small under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code assigned to the procurement; the SDV must unconditionally own 51 percent of the SDVOSBC; the SDVO must control the management and daily operations of the SDVOSBC; and the SDV must hold the highest officer position in the SDVOSBC.

(6) **VETERAN-OWNED BUSINESS.**—The term "veteran-owned business" means a business that can verify through evidence documentation that 51 percent or more is veteran-owned, managed, and controlled. The business must be open for at least 6 months. The business owner must be a United States citizen or legal resident alien and honorably or service-connected disability discharged from service.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to set a standard for answering the call of 500,000 to 800,000 jobs being created by 2020 that addresses the work in our ongoing and growing energy industry.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Natural Resources Committee chairman, Mr. HASTINGS, and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for their leadership on diversifying our employment base. I also want to wish the chairman well as he moves on to other endeavors. He will be missed on his insight.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in support of the Jackson Lee Amendment No. 9 to H.R. 4899. The Congress has an affirmative duty to increase diversity in Federal Government as there is an undeniable lack of participation for veterans, women, and minorities in regards to employment, entrepreneurial, and ownership opportunity.

The Jackson Lee Amendment No. 9 to H.R. 4899 directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish an office of energy employment and training to create economic opportunities that support the agency's hiring and training of veterans, women, and underrepresented minorities. It sets the standard for the private sector.

Mr. Chairman, as a Member of Congress from Houston, the energy capital of the Nation, I have always been mindful of the importance of having strongly advocated for national energy policies—really, all of the above—and to make our Nation energy independent, preserve and create jobs, and keep our Nation's economy strong.

The recent increase in production of unconventional oil and natural gas has provided a lift to the U.S. economy, and Americans are seeing the benefits not only because of the jobs created, but also because household incomes have gone up. It is up to us to have the regulatory structure that protects the

environment but also provides the opportunity for growth and creates jobs.

Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss if I did not point out that both the chairman and ranking member have been resolute in their pursuit of the expansion of opportunities in the energy industry. I share that commitment with them, and this amendment is an example of what happens when Members work in good faith across the aisle to find viable solutions.

In this amendment, veterans, minorities, and women recognize that they are significantly underrepresented in the oil and gas industries at all levels and severely underrepresented in the senior managerial, professional, board, and ownership ranks. U.S. competitiveness requires that this Nation increase the number of successful underrepresented minorities in STEM education and careers, which is more essential than ever.

A pipeline of qualified veterans looking for employment will play a key role as the energy industry seeks quality, highly skilled workers. I am committed to honoring our obligations to our Nation's veterans and utilizing the talents of veterans to help the government meet today's dynamic challenges.

Mr. Chairman, the Office of Energy Employment and Training will provide an opportunity to align military and utility job classifications, identify veterans with their desired basic skills, access military personnel during the off-boarding process, and hold training programs.

It is interesting to note that in 2013, the number of STEM jobs in North Dakota increased by 37.2 percent as a direct result of the oil and gas boom in that State.

Mr. Chairman, I hope my colleagues will support this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is the product of a collaborative process between the gentlewoman from Texas and the Natural Resources Committee. For most of this year, the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources has held a series of hearings on American energy jobs focusing on the tremendous job opportunities and demand for educated and skilled workers in the oil and gas industry. A number of those hearings focused directly on veterans, opportunities for veterans, opportunities for women, and opportunities for minorities, not only in the industry, but also within the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment builds on that work by establishing an

office in the Department of the Interior to centralize and focus specifically on the dismal record of the Department in these areas. And why do I say that, Mr. Chairman? I say that because we have learned earlier this year from a GAO report that the Department of the Interior has trouble staffing these agencies and fails to utilize all of the tools at their disposal to hire, to train, and to retain staff in these particular areas. And so what this amendment does is centralize what DOE should already be doing, with the focus on veterans, women, and minorities.

So I am prepared to accept this amendment, and I look forward to working with the sponsor on this and other areas that we can agree upon.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman for his astute reflection on the work that we have done and I have done over the years. I introduced H.R. 70 and H.R. 3710 that dealt with coastal restoration and the utilization of training for our young people and our veterans.

So as I conclude and thank the chairman for his acknowledgment, along with the ranking member, of their work on the committee dealing with diversification, the Jackson Lee amendment will help prepare a diverse population of workers from across the country with diverse backgrounds to enter in exciting and rewarding careers in American energy jobs.

Our Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Centers of Excellence, Tribal Colleges and Universities, Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions, and women colleges and universities will become engaged by a direct pipeline into the Department of the Interior that will foster collaboration, mentorships, and partnerships through effective job training that will yield employment opportunities. The Department of the Interior will be responsible for fostering diversity in management, employment, and business activities. It will be the light at the end of the tunnel creating a pathway for the 800,000 jobs.

Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would like to put into the RECORD the Employment Outlook for African Americans and Latinos In the Upstream Oil and Natural Gas Industry.

[An IHS Report, Nov. 2012]

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS AND LATINOS IN THE UPSTREAM OIL AND NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

(Prepared for the American Petroleum Institute, API)

KEY FINDINGS

Oil and natural gas will remain as the main source of fuel for decades to come as other forms of energy also become commercially viable. In fact, in early November 2012, the International Energy Agency (IEA) projected that the United States will become the world's top oil producer by 2020 and that North America would be in a position to export more oil than it imports by 2030.

These findings underscore the critical importance of the analysis and findings of a

new IHS report entitled Employment Outlook for African Americans and Latinos in the Upstream Oil and Natural Gas Industry (2012). Principal findings of the new IHS report include:

More than 500,000 jobs projected to be created by 2020 and over 800,000 jobs created by 2030 in the upstream oil and natural gas industry under pro-energy development policies.

Job growth would be geographically diverse. Over half of the job growth, 417 thousand jobs, is expected in the Gulf region. The East region is expected to contribute nearly 140 thousand job opportunities and the Rockies region nearly 116 thousand job opportunities. The West, Alaska, and Central regions will combine to contribute approximately 138 thousand job opportunities.

Central to this analysis is workforce training critical to the projected U.S. petroleum industry growth to keep the nation at a competitive advantage and to provide the energy the nation depends upon. African Americans and Hispanic Americans represent a critically vital and available talent pool to help meet the demands of the projected growth and expansion. For African Americans and Hispanics to be competitive for the 800,000 potential new jobs it will require:

Significant improvement in minority preparation in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) related disciplines at the primary and secondary school levels—a national priority;

Significant improvement in high school completion rates for Hispanics and African Americans;

Secondary and post-secondary staff (i.e., principals, deans, teachers, faculty, counselors) should be trained to inform their students on the workforce opportunities in the petroleum industry, specifically in the regions identified, and the training required;

An increase the labor force participation rates of African Americans and Hispanics;

Sixty-two percent of the job growth are estimated to be in blue collar jobs that would require a high school diploma and some additional training such as community college vocational degrees and certificates;

Twenty-one percent of the job growth will require training in engineering (petroleum, etc.), geoscience fields, management, business, and finance, and as technicians;

Partnerships between higher education and industry, especially at the community college level would yield near term positive results;

Hispanic and African American students with high school diplomas and some additional training at community colleges in skills related to the oil and gas industry are immediately competitive for current job opportunities;

African American and Hispanic students who successfully complete college degrees related to the oil and natural gas industry, e.g., petroleum engineering, would be highly competitive for workforce placement;

Wages in the upstream oil and natural gas industry, across many professions, far exceed the national average wage rate;

Some portion of the job opportunities would be in geographic locations away from segments of minority populations and may require relocation;

Employment in the oil and gas industry can provide a reliable means to a better than average quality of life for Hispanics and African Americans for decades to come.

Both challenges and opportunities exist going forward. Raising educational achievement for large segments of the upcoming generation is resource intensive and will take decades to achieve. However, the payoff of an increased skilled labor pool would be enormous to society in general and U.S. industry in particular. This report illustrates

that there are significant opportunities for African Americans and Hispanics throughout the petroleum industry currently and well into the future at each level of education and training.

III. MINORITY AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN THE OIL & GAS AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN 2010

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The three segments of the U.S. oil and gas industry and the petrochemical industry to-

gether employed a total of 1.2 million people in 2010 (see Table III.1).

The upstream segment, with employment of 721 thousand, accounted for 60% of the total, followed by the downstream segment with 23%.

African American workers held 98 thousand jobs in these industries in 2010, accounting for 8.2% of total employment. Their share within the petrochemical industry was 11.2%.

Hispanic workers held 188 thousand jobs across all four industry segments—15.7% of the total. They accounted for a higher share of employment in the upstream segment than in the other segments.

Table III.1—AFRICAN AMERICAN AND HISPANIC EMPLOYMENT IN THE OIL & GAS AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES BY SEGMENT: 2010 TOTAL

	Total	Upstream	Midstream	Downstream	Petro-chemicals
Total	1,198,590	720,911	42,079	279,162	156,438
African American	97,789	57,886	2,262	20,043	17,598
Hispanic	188,088	136,265	4,440	28,426	18,957
Minority Shares by Segment					
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
African American	8.2%	8.0%	5.4%	7.2%	11.2%
Hispanic	15.7%	18.9%	10.6%	10.2%	12.1%
Shares by Segment in Each Occupation					
Total	100.0%	60.1%	3.5%	23.3%	13.1%
African American	100.0%	59.2%	2.3%	20.5%	18.0%
Hispanic	100.0%	72.4%	2.4%	15.1%	10.1%

EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER

Women accounted for 19% of total employment in the combined oil and gas and petrochemical industries. Their share is higher in the downstream and petrochemical segments

(25%) and lower in the upstream and midstream segments (15–16%). (See Table III.2.)

The female share of employment in these industries is much lower for the Hispanic population—only 13%.

The incidence of female employment for the African American population in the oil & gas industry generally mirrors the nationwide pattern for the industry, at a share of 19%. In the midstream industry there is a higher female share.

TABLE III.2—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN THE OIL & GAS AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES BY SEGMENT: 2010

	Total	Upstream	Midstream	Downstream	Petro-Chemicals
Total	1,198,590	720,911	42,079	279,162	156,438
Female	225,687	110,350	6,840	69,140	39,357
Male	972,903	610,561	35,239	210,022	117,081
Percent Female	19%	15%	16%	25%	25%
African American	97,789	57,886	2,262	20,043	17,598
Female	18,953	9,239	594	4,806	4,314
Male	78,836	48,647	1,668	15,237	13,284
Percent Female	19%	16%	26%	24%	25%
Hispanic	188,088	136,265	4,440	28,426	18,957
Female	25,335	13,648	554	5,647	5,486
Male	162,753	122,617	3,886	22,779	13,471
Percent Female	13%	10%	12%	20%	29%

Ms. JACKSON LEE. So, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me indicate that our task here is to create jobs. We understand that there are 300,000 vets that, in fact, may need unemployment insurance. We want them to have jobs, along with women and minorities, and so I would ask my colleagues to accept the Jackson Lee amendment, and I thank the committee.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I would like to thank NATURAL Resources Committee Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for their leadership and commitment.

I also wish the Chairman well as he moves on to other endeavors. He will be missed.

Mr. Chair, I rise to speak in support of the Jackson Lee Amendment #9 to H.R. 4899, the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America that Works Act of 2014.

Congress has an affirmative duty to increase diversity in the federal government as there is an undeniable lack of participation for veterans, women and minorities in regards to employment, entrepreneurial and ownership opportunities.

The Jackson Lee Amendment #9 to H.R. 4899 directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish an Office of Energy Employment and Training to create economic opportunities that support the Agency's hiring and training of vet-

erans, women and underrepresented minorities.

As the Member of Congress from Houston, the energy capital of the nation, I have always been mindful of the importance and have strongly advocated for national energy policies that will make our nation more energy independent, preserve and create jobs, and keep our nation's economy strong.

The recent increase in production of unconventional oil and natural gas has provided a lift to the U.S. economy and Americans are seeing the benefits not only because of the jobs created but also because household incomes have seen an increase as a result of lower energy costs.

I would be remiss if I did not point out that both the Chairman and Ranking Member have been resolute in their pursuit of the expansion of opportunities in the energy industry. I share that commitment with them—and this amendment is an example of what happens when Members work in good-faith across the aisle to find viable solutions.

We all know that while government may not be able to solve all problems—it can be a bridge to solving some—and “the great mitigator” for others.

Veterans, minorities and women are significantly underrepresented in the oil and gas industries at all levels and severely underrepresented in the senior managerial, profes-

sional, board and ownership ranks. U.S. competitiveness requires that this nation increases the number of successful underrepresented minorities in STEM education and careers, is more essential than ever.

A pipeline of qualified veterans looking for employment could play a key role as the energy industry seeks quality, highly skilled workers. I am committed to honor our obligations to our Nation's veterans; utilize the talents of veterans to help the Government meet today's dynamic challenges; and create a program worthy of emulation by the private sector.

The Office of Energy Employment and Training will provide an opportunity to align military and utility job classifications, identify veterans with the desired basic skills, access military personnel during the off-boarding process and hold training programs specifically for targeted veteran cohorts.

Underrepresented minorities seeking STEM jobs cannot solely rely upon advanced degree programs, but must be able to pursue a number of routes to good paying STEM jobs. A highly focused area for STEM education and job opportunities can be found in the oil and gas industry.

For example, 2001–13 the number of STEM jobs in North Dakota increased by 37.2 percent as a direct result of the oil and gas boom

in that state. North Dakota exceeded the nation in life, physical and social science technicians and the state is close to the national average for engineering technicians, physical scientists and life scientists.

Nationally, in 2010 there were 1.2 million people employed in the oil and gas industry of those persons only: 98,000 or 8.2% are African Americans; 188,000 or 15.7% are Hispanics; and 225,687 jobs or 19% are women.

The 2014 report prepared by the American Petroleum Institute states the oil and gas industry and petrochemical industry could create between 940,000 to 1.3 million employment opportunities between now and 2030.

Only a small fraction of these new jobs will come as a result of retirements.

The major factor for employment demands for the oil and gas industry is natural growth that will occur and investment by the industry and the influence of energy demand by a growing economy.

There a significantly larger number and variety of good paying jobs in the oil and gas industry. In 2011, the average oil field worker earned \$35,590, slightly higher than the national average; those working in natural gas distribution earned an average of \$38,870 per year. The states with the highest pay included Alaska, at \$48,370; Montana at \$45,870 per year; Wyoming, at \$41,130; and North Dakota, at \$40,340 per year.

Minorities comprise 26% of the oil and gas labor force in 2010 and that number is expected to grow to 325 by 2030. In 2010 women were 17% of the oil and gas labor force and their number is expected to drop to less than 15% in 2030.

The lower employment prospects for women are a direct consequence of the extreme level of underrepresentation in the energy sector.

A closer look at the employment prospects for minorities' reveals that African-Americans like are projected to experience a decline in employment in the oil and gas industry due to underrepresentation of African Americans.

The level of underrepresentation of minorities and women is reflected in oil and gas industry senior and professional ranks. Minorities comprise 15% of management and professionals working in the oil and gas industry and are projected to comprise 17% by 2030.

When compared to all blue collar jobs—minorities make up 21% of the jobs, and in 2010 they comprised 38% of blue collar jobs.

Women do slightly better with a 24% in 2010, and are expected to hold this percentage of the blue collar job market to 2030.

Our booming energy sector has been one of the greatest American success stories in the last decade, and remains a bright spot in our economy as it continue to fuel job creation. To continue this success we need a diverse energy workforce that is equipped to meet the challenges and opportunities of our new energy landscape.

The Jackson Lee amendment will help prepare a diverse population of workers from across the country with diverse backgrounds to enter into exciting and rewarding careers in American energy jobs.

Our Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Centers of excellence, Tribal Colleges and Universities, Native American-Serving Non-Tribal Institutions and Women Colleges and Universities will become more engaged by a direct pipeline into the Department of Interior that will foster collaboration,

mentorships and partnerships through effective job training that will yield employment opportunities.

In closing, I ask my colleagues, to support the Jackson Lee amendment that will address the ability and potential of people who are traditionally underrepresented in energy-production activities by creating an Office of Energy Employment and Training, which will oversee the hiring and training efforts of the Department of Interior's energy planning, permitting, and regulatory agencies.

The Department of the Interior will be responsible for fostering diversity in management, employment, and business activities.

Again, I thank Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for their outstanding leadership.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 113-493.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Provisions

SEC. 25001. CERTAIN REVENUES GENERATED BY THIS ACT TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION TO LIMIT EXCESSIVE SPECULATION IN ENERGY MARKETS.

The Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by redesignating section 44 as section 45, and by inserting after section 43 the following:

“SEC. 44. REVENUES TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY ACCOUNT.—The Secretary of the Treasury (in this section referred to as the ‘Secretary’) shall establish an account in the Treasury of the United States.

“(b) DEPOSIT INTO ACCOUNT OF CERTAIN REVENUES GENERATED BY THIS ACT.—The Secretary shall deposit into the account established under subsection (a) the first \$10,000,000 of the total of the amounts received by the United States under leases issued under this Act or any plan, strategy, or program under this Act.

“(c) AVAILABILITY AND USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amounts in the account established under subsection (a) shall be made available to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to use its existing authorities to limit excessive speculation in energy markets.

“(2) SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—The authority provided in paragraph (1) may be exercised only to such extent, and with respect to such amounts, as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 641, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

□ 1045

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned earlier, the chief executive

officer of ExxonMobil, under oath before the United States Senate, testified 3 years ago that the price of oil was \$30 to \$40 higher than it should have been, and the price at that time was about \$100 a barrel, a little less than it is today. So \$30 to \$40 of the cost of each barrel of oil didn't have to do with the company passing through exploratory costs or lease costs or anything else; 30 to 40 percent of the cost of every barrel of oil is due to speculation by commodities traders on Wall Street, flash traders, derivatives traders, and others.

This isn't your grandfather's swaps market or commodities market. It is not users hedging themselves against future inflation. It is not producers hedging themselves. No, it is rampant speculation by people who have no intention of ever accepting delivery of a barrel of oil, have no use for a barrel of oil, except to manipulate its price to make it more expensive to make money for themselves and the people they represent, which is a very small minority of Americans, less than 1 percent. Meanwhile, the other 99 percent of Americans pay more at the pump.

We should do something about this. Now, there are those who think the modest position limits in Dodd-Frank will be a horrible, onerous burden on these speculators, and that maybe they can only extract \$20 a barrel—maybe only \$10 a barrel out of us—so you would only be paying an extra 30 cents at the pump to Wall Street. But as it stands today, after you take out other associated costs, about 60 cents a gallon that every American is paying at the pump today, no matter what the price is, where they live in the country, whether it is very high or very low, is going to Wall Street speculative interests.

We should do something about that. If we want to provide relief to the American people at the pump, we should do something about that.

This amendment is very simple. It establishes an account where money from lease sales would go to this account, and it would be made available to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission so they could upgrade their computers and do other things to better track and rein in speculators. Basically, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has been choked to the point, in terms of personnel and equipment, I think they are still using Commodore 64s, and they are trying to chase supercomputers. We can do better, and we could do something real for the American people here today other than Groundhog Day on the fifth anniversary and repassage of this legislation that will not become law.

Now there are those who will say you are increasing the deficit or whatever. No, it just says those leasing moneys would be put into this account, and they would be subject to appropriation. We would then have to convince the Appropriations Committee that it would be a good thing to upgrade the Commodity Futures Trading Commission so they could crack down on some

of the flash trading and speculation that creates volatility and higher prices for Americans. I think this would be a very good thing to do.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is another attempt to prove the unfounded position that speculation in energy markets is impacting energy prices. Last year the Massachusetts Institute of Technology released a study showing that:

Speculation had little, if any, effect on prices and volatility.

So this amendment then distracts from focusing really on future energy needs in our country and increasing our energy supply and production in our country.

The underlying legislation simply ensures that American energy production can move forward to create jobs and reduce our dependence on foreign imports, therefore increasing revenues to the Federal treasury, and, of course, contribute to economic growth.

Instead, this amendment I think would waste millions of dollars to try to find proof that speculation increases energy prices—a fact that has been disproven.

I might add too, Mr. Chairman, that an amendment of this nature has repeatedly been defeated on a bipartisan vote in the committee, and not only in the committee but also in the full House of Representatives. I urge rejection of the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I have an article from Oil Daily in 2008, and it is on the subject of a 1-day increase of \$17.51 in the price of a barrel of oil, and they go on to say nothing in the world happened, that traders were astonished and horrified with the volatility, and this should really settle the argument whether this is speculation or fundamentals at work. There is massive speculation in this market.

Even the chairman of ExxonMobil says that a good deal of the price being paid at the pump has to do with speculation. We can whistle past the graveyard and continue to bow to Wall Street and defer to them, but this is the reality. I wish that we would do something about it, but I fear we won't because they are very generous in even-numbered years.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Since it was established in earlier debate that the gentleman from Oregon is a Red Sox fan, let me quote here from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which of course they are in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and

probably most of them are Red Sox fans. I will conclude here again on the issue of speculation. They conclude with this sentence:

When we focus on four specific periods of price runups, we find that speculation may have decreased prices by about 1.4 percent on average.

In other words, what the gentleman is saying, in suggesting in his amendment that we should be studying speculation because it raises prices, here is a report from presumably a lot of Red Sox fans who believe that speculation might have driven prices down. Again, we have gone through this before not only in the committee but also in the House. It has been rejected. I urge we reject it one more time.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. WOODALL, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4899) to lower gasoline prices for the American family by increasing domestic onshore and offshore energy exploration and production, to streamline and improve onshore and offshore energy permitting and administration, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 53 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1102

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL) at 11 o'clock and 2 minutes a.m.

LOWERING GASOLINE PRICES TO FUEL AN AMERICA THAT WORKS ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 641 and rule

XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4899.

Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) kindly assume the chair.

□ 1103

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4899) to lower gasoline prices for the American family by increasing domestic onshore and offshore energy exploration and production, to streamline and improve onshore and offshore energy permitting and administration, and for other purposes, with Mr. HOLDING (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 113-493 offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 113-493 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. LOWENTHAL of California.

Amendment No. 5 by Mrs. CAPPS of California.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. DEUTCH of Florida.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 113-493 by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 244, noes 172, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 360]

AYES—244

Aderholt Goodlatte Paulsen
 Amash Gosar Pearce
 Amodei Gowdy Perry
 Bachmann Granger Peterson
 Bachus Graves (GA) Petri
 Barletta Graves (MO) Pittenger
 Barr Green, Al Pitts
 Barrow (GA) Green, Gene Poe (TX)
 Barton Griffin (AR) Pompeo
 Benishek Griffith (VA) Posey
 Bentivolio Guthrie Price (GA)
 Bilirakis Hall
 Bishop (GA) Harper Reed
 Bishop (UT) Harris Reichert
 Black Hastings (WA) Renacci
 Blackburn Heck (NV) Ribble
 Boustany Hensarling Rice (SC)
 Brady (TX) Herrera Beutler Rigell
 Bridenstine Holding Roby
 Brooks (AL) Hudson Roe (TN)
 Brooks (IN) Huelskamp Rogers (AL)
 Broun (GA) Huizenga (MI) Rogers (KY)
 Buchanan Hultgren Rogers (MI)
 Buchshon Hunter Rohrabacher
 Burgess Hurt Rokita
 Byrne Issa Rooney
 Calvert Jackson Lee
 Camp Jenkins
 Campbell Johnson (OH)
 Cantor Johnson, Sam
 Capito Jolly
 Carter Jones
 Cassidy Jordan
 Chabot Joyce
 Chaffetz Kelly (PA)
 Clawson (FL) King (IA)
 Coble King (NY)
 Coffman Kingston
 Cole Kinzinger (IL)
 Collins (GA) Kline
 Collins (NY) Labrador
 Conaway LaMalfa
 Cook Lamborn
 Cooper Lance
 Costa Lankford
 Cotton Latham
 Cramer Latta
 Crawford Lipinski
 Crenshaw Long
 Cuellar Lucas
 Culberson Luetkemeyer
 Daines Lummis
 Davis, Rodney Marchant
 Denham Marino
 Dent Massie
 DeSantis Matheson
 DesJarlais McAllister
 Diaz-Balart McCarthy (CA)
 Duffy McCaul
 Duncan (SC) McClintock
 Duncan (TN) McHenry
 Ellmers McIntyre
 Farenthold McKeon
 Fincher McKinley
 Fitzpatrick McKinnis
 Fleischmann McMorris
 Fleming Rodgers
 Flores Meadows
 Forbes Meehan
 Fortenberry Messer
 Foxx Mica
 Franks (AZ) Miller (FL)
 Frelinghuysen Miller (MI)
 Gallego Miller, Gary
 Garamendi Mullin
 Gardner Mulvaney
 Garrett Murphy (PA)
 Gerlach Neugebauer
 Gibbs Nugent
 Gibson Nunes
 Gingrey (GA) Olson
 Gohmert Owens
 Palazzo

NOES—172

Barber Bustos Clark (MA)
 Bass Butterfield Clay
 Beatty Capps Cleaver
 Becerra Capuano Clyburn
 Bera (CA) Cardenas Cohen
 Bishop (NY) Carney Connolly
 Blumenauer Carson (IN)
 Bonamici Cartwright Conyers
 Brady (PA) Castor (FL) Courtney
 Braley (IA) Castro (TX) Crowley
 Brown (FL) Chu Cummings
 Brownley (CA) Cicilline Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny

DeFazio Kuster
 DeGette Langevin
 Delaney Larsen (WA)
 DeLauro Larson (CT)
 DeBene Lee (CA)
 Deutch Levin
 Dingell Lewis
 Doggett LoBiondo
 Doyle Loebsack
 Duckworth Lofgren
 Edwards Lowenthal
 Engel Lowey
 Enyart Lujan Grisham
 Eshoo (NM)
 Lujan, Ben Ray
 Esty (NM)
 Farr Lynch
 Fattah Maffei
 Foster Maloney,
 Frankel (FL) Carolyn
 Fudge Maloney, Sean
 Gabbard Matsui
 Garcia McCarthy (NY)
 Grayson McDermott
 Grijalva McGovern
 Gutiérrez McNerney
 Hahn Meeks
 Hanabusa Meng
 Hastings (FL) Michaud
 Heck (WA) Moore
 Higgins Moran
 Himes Murphy (FL)
 Hinojosa Nadler
 Holt Neal
 Honda Horsford
 Hoyer Negrete McLeod
 Huffman Nolan
 Israel O'Rourke
 Jeffries Pallone
 Johnson (GA) Pascarelli
 Johnson, E. B. Pastor (AZ)
 Kaptur Payne
 Keating Pelosi
 Kelly (IL) Perlmutter
 Kennedy Peters (CA)
 Kildee Peters (MI)
 Kind Pingree (ME)
 Pocan

NOT VOTING—16

Clarke (NY) Kirkpatrick
 Ellison McCollum
 Grimm Miller, George
 Hanna Napolitano
 Hartzler Noem
 Kilmer Nunnelee

□ 1133

Messrs. PAYNE and DANNY DAVIS of Illinois changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. SHUSTER and MCINTYRE changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. DOYLE was allowed to speak out of order.)

53RD ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL BASEBALL GAME

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I want to start off by congratulating our Republican opponents for putting up a hard-fought game in last night's Congressional Roll Call game.

As you know, we broke two records. Last night, we broke an attendance record and a record for the amount of money raised for the charities. We raised over \$400,000 for three charities. They were the real winners last night.

I want to congratulate the Democratic baseball team. This is our sixth victory in a row, not that we are counting. Our guys played a hard-fought game.

I want to very quickly single out two people that I think really made a difference. They both played second base. One was RAUL RUIZ, our MVP, who made some outstanding plays; and second, our co-MVP, LINDA SÁNCHEZ, brought the crowd to its feet.

With that, I yield to my good friend and Republican manager, JOE BARTON.

Mr. BARTON. I thank the gentleman. I almost objected to unanimous consent, but I decided it is tradition.

Mr. Chairman, the Republicans wish to congratulate our friends on the minority side for their victory. It was well earned. We fought hard, but we ended up this year in second place—one game behind. That is not bad, but it is not first place.

We had some great players on our team. Our MVP, KEVIN BRADY, was two for three. He made CEDRIC sweat a little bit.

JEFF FLAKE, our Senator from Arizona, stepped on third on a hard smash and made a throw to Mr. ROONEY at first base for a double play. We threw a man out at the plate. Mr. SHIMKUS came in as a relief pitcher and shut the Democrats down for several innings. So we had some bright spots.

The sixth victory in a row was well earned, but I will say that trophy is on loan. It is not permanently on that side of the aisle.

While you have won six games in a row, we have won about 60 votes in a row here on the House floor.

Mr. DOYLE. I will tell the gentleman that won't be permanent either.

Mr. BARTON. We are willing to bet some money on that for a little bit.

In any event, charity was the big winner. As you pointed out, we set a record for money raised for the Washington Literacy Center; the Boys and Girls Club of Washington, D.C.; and the Dream Foundation for the Nationals.

I wish to congratulate you, Mr. DOYLE, and your team.

To my Republican players: I am very proud of you. Our guys played hard and practiced hard. I will say we graciously suffered being on the wrong end of the score once again.

Congratulations to MIKE DOYLE and the Democrats.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YODER). Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 179, noes 232, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 361]

AYES—179

Barber Green, Al Pallone
 Bass Green, Gene Pascrell
 Beatty Grijalva Pastor (AZ)
 Becerra Gutiérrez Payne
 Bera (CA) Hahn Perlmutter
 Bishop (NY) Hanabusa Peters (CA)
 Blumenauer Hastings (FL) Peters (MI)
 Bonamici Heck (WA) Pingree (ME)
 Brady (PA) Higgins Pocan
 Braley (IA) Himes Price (NC)
 Brown (FL) Holt Quigley
 Brownley (CA) Honda Rahall
 Bustos Horsford Richmond
 Butterfield Huffman Roybal-Allard
 Capps Israel Ruiz
 Capuano Jackson Lee Ruppertsberger
 Cárdenas Jeffries Rush
 Carney Johnson (GA) Ryan (OH)
 Carson (IN) Johnson, E. B. Sánchez, Linda
 Cartwright Kaptur T.
 Castor (FL) Keating Sanchez, Loretta
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL) Sarbanes
 Cicilline Kennedy Schakowsky
 Clark (MA) Kildee Schiff
 Clay Kuster Schneider
 Cleaver Langevin Schrader
 Clyburn Larsen (WA) Schwartz
 Cohen Larson (CT) Scott (VA)
 Connolly Lee (CA) Scott, David
 Conyers Levin Serrano
 Cooper Lewis Sewell (AL)
 Courtney Lipinski Shea-Porter
 Crowley Loeb sack Sherman
 Cummings Lofgren Sinema
 Davis (CA) Lowenthal Sires
 Davis, Danny Lowey Slaughter
 DeFazio Lujan Grisham Smith (WA)
 DeGette (NM) Smith (VA)
 Delaney Luján, Ben Ray Speier
 DeLauro (NM) Swallow (CA)
 DelBene Lynch Takano
 Deutch Maffei Thompson (CA)
 Dingell Maloney, Carolyn Thompson (MS)
 Doggett Maloney, Sean Tierney
 Doyle Matsui Titus
 Duckworth McCarthy (NY) Tonko
 Edwards McDermott Tsongas
 Engel McGovern Van Hollen
 Enyart McGovern Vargus
 Eshoo McIntyre Veasey
 Esty McNerney Veasey
 Farr Meeks Vela
 Fattah Meng Velázquez
 Fitzpatrick Michaud Visclosky
 Foster Moore Walz
 Frankel (FL) Moran Wasserman
 Fudge Murphy (FL) Schultz
 Gabbard Nadler Waters
 Gallego Neal Waxman
 Garamendi Negrete McLeod Welch
 Garcia Nolan Wilson (FL)
 Grayson O'Rourke Yarmuth

NOES—232

Aderholt Cassidy Flores
 Amash Chabot Forbes
 Amodei Chaffetz Fortenberry
 Bachmann Clawson (FL) Foss
 Bachus Coffman Franks (AZ)
 Barletta Cole Frelinghuysen
 Barr Collins (GA) Gardner
 Barrow (GA) Collins (NY) Garrett
 Barton Conaway Gerlach
 Benishek Cook Gibbs
 Bentivolio Costa Gibson
 Bilirakis Cotton Gingrey (GA)
 Bishop (GA) Cramer Gohmert
 Bishop (UT) Crawford Goodlatte
 Black Crenshaw Gosar
 Blackburn Cuellar Gowdy
 Boustany Culberson Granger
 Brady (TX) Daines Graves (GA)
 Bridenstine Davis, Rodney Graves (MO)
 Brooks (AL) Denham Griffin (AR)
 Brooks (IN) Dent Griffith (VA)
 Broun (GA) DeSantis Guthrie
 Buchanan DesJarlais Hall
 Bucshon Diaz-Balart Harper
 Burgess Duffy Harris
 Byrne Duncan (SC) Hastings (WA)
 Calvert Duncan (TN) Heck (NV)
 Camp Ellmers Hensarling
 Campbell Farenthold Herrera Beutler
 Cantor Fincher Holding
 Capito Fleischmann Hudson
 Carter Fleming Huelskamp

Huizenga (MI) Messer Sanford
 Hultgren Mica Scalise
 Hunter Miller (FL) Schock
 Hurt Miller (MI) Schweikert
 Issa Miller, Gary Scott, Austin
 Jenkins Mullin Sensenbrenner
 Johnson (OH) Mulvaney Sessions
 Johnson, Sam Murphy (PA) Shimkus
 Jolly Neugebauer Shuster
 Jones Nugent Simpson
 Jordan Nunes Smith (MO)
 Joyce Olson Smith (NE)
 Kelly (PA) Owens Smith (NJ)
 Kind Palazzo Paulsen
 King (IA) Paulsen Smith (TX)
 King (NY) Pearce Southerland
 Kingston Perry Stewart
 Kinzinger (IL) Peterson Stivers
 Kline Petri Stockman
 Labrador Pittenger Stutzman
 LaMalfa Pitts Terry
 Lamborn Poe (TX) Thornberry
 Lance Pompeo Tiberi
 Lankford Posey Tipton
 Latham Price (GA) Turner
 Latta Reed Upton
 LoBiondo Reichert Valadao
 Long Renacci Wagner
 Lucas Ribble Walberg
 Luetkemeyer Rice (SC) Walden
 Lummis Rigell Walorski
 Marchant Roby Weber (TX)
 Marino Roe (TN) Webster (FL)
 Massie Rogers (AL) Wenstrup
 Matheson Rogers (KY) Westmoreland
 McAllister Rogers (MI) Whitfield
 McCarthy (CA) Rohrabacher Williams
 McCaul Rooney Wilson (SC)
 McClintock Ros-Lehtinen Wittman
 McHenry Roskam Wolf
 McKeon Ross Womack
 McKinley Rothfus Woodall
 McMorris Royce Yoder
 Rodgers Runyan Yoho
 Meadows Ryan (WI) Young (AK)
 Meehan Salmon Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—21

Chu Hinojosa Noem
 Clarke (NY) Hoyer Nunnelee
 Coble Kilmer Pelosi
 Ellison Kirkpatrick Polis
 Grimm McCollum Rangel
 Hanna Miller, George Rokita
 Hartzler Napolitano Thompson (PA)

□ 1142

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentlewoman from California (Mrs.
 CAPPS) on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 183, noes 227,
 not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 362]

AYES—183

Barber Bonamici Capps
 Barrow (GA) Brady (PA) Capuano
 Bass Braley (IA) Cárdenas
 Beatty Brown (FL) Carney
 Bera (CA) Brownley (CA) Carson (IN)
 Bishop (NY) Bustos Cartwright
 Blumenauer Butterfield Castor (FL)

Castro (TX) Jeffries Peters (MI)
 Cicilline Johnson (GA) Pingree (ME)
 Clark (MA) Johnson, E. B. Pocan
 Clay Kaptur Price (NC)
 Cleaver Keating Quigley
 Clyburn Kelly (IL) Rahall
 Cohen Kennedy Richmond
 Connolly Kildee Roybal-Allard
 Conyers Kind Ruiz
 Cooper Kuster Ruppertsberger
 Courtney Lance Rush
 Crowley Langevin
 Cummings Larsen (WA) Ryan (OH)
 Davis (CA) Larson (CT) Sánchez, Linda
 Davis, Danny Lee (CA) T.
 DeGette Levin Sanchez, Loretta
 Delaney Lewis Sarbanes
 DeLauro DeLauro Lipinski
 DelBene DelBene LoBiondo
 Deutch Loeb sack Schiff
 Dingell Lofgren Schneider
 Doggett Lowenthal Schrader
 Doyle Lowey Schwartz
 Lujan Grisham Scott (VA)
 Edwards (NM) Scott, David
 Engel Luján, Ben Ray Serrano
 Enyart (NM) Sewell (AL)
 Eshoo Lynch Shea-Porter
 Esty Maffei Sherman
 Farr Maloney, Carolyn Sinema
 Fattah Fattah Sires
 Foster Foster, Carolyn Slaughter
 Frankel (FL) Frankel (FL) Smith (NJ)
 Fudge McCarthy (NY) Smith (WA)
 Gabbard Gabbard Speier
 Gallego McGovern Swallow (CA)
 Garamendi McGovern Takano
 Garcia McIntyre Thompson (CA)
 Grayson McNerney Thompson (MS)
 Jackson Lee Peters (CA) Tierney

NOES—227

Aderholt Costa Griffin (AR)
 Amash Cotton Griffith (VA)
 Amodei Cramer Guthrie
 Bachmann Crawford Hall
 Bachus Crenshaw Harper
 Barletta Cuellar Harris
 Barr Culberson Hastings (WA)
 Barton Daines Heck (NV)
 Benishek Davis, Rodney Hensarling
 Bentivolio Denham Herrera Beutler
 Bilirakis Dent Holding
 Bishop (GA) DeSantis Hudson
 Bishop (UT) DesJarlais Huelskamp
 Black Diaz-Balart Huizenga (MI)
 Blackburn Duffy Hultgren
 Boustany Duncan (SC) Hunter
 Brady (TX) Duncan (TN) Hurt
 Bridenstine Ellmers Issa
 Brooks (AL) Farenthold Jenkins
 Brooks (IN) Fincher Johnson (OH)
 Broun (GA) Fitzpatrick Johnson, Sam
 Buchanan Fleischmann Jolly
 Bucshon Fleming Jones
 Burgess Flores Jordan
 Byrne Forbes Joyce
 Calvert Fortenberry Kelly (PA)
 Camp Fox King (IA)
 Campbell Franks (AZ) King (NY)
 Cantor Frelinghuysen Kingston
 Capito Gardner Kinzinger (IL)
 Carter Garrett Kline
 Cassidy Gerlach Labrador
 Chabot Gibbs LaMalfa
 Chaffetz Chaffetz Lamborn
 Clawson (FL) Gohmert Lankford
 Coffman Goodlatte Latham
 Cole Gosar Latta
 Collins (GA) Gowdy Long
 Collins (NY) Granger Lucas
 Conaway Graves (GA) Luetkemeyer
 Cook Graves (MO) Lummis

Marchant	Poe (TX)	Simpson	Enyart	Lipinski	Ruppersberger	Palazzo	Roskam	Thornberry
Marino	Pompeo	Smith (MO)	Eshoo	Loeb	Rush	Paulsen	Ross	Tiberi
Massie	Posey	Smith (NE)	Esty	Loebsack	Ryan (OH)	Pearce	Rothfus	Tipton
Matheson	Price (GA)	Smith (TX)	Farr	Lowenthal	Sánchez, Linda T.	Perry	Royce	Turner
McAllister	Reed	Southerland	Fattah	Lowey	Sanchez, Loretta	Petri	Runyan	Upton
McCarthy (CA)	Reichert	Stewart	Foster	Lujan Grisham	Sanford	Pittenger	Ryan (WI)	Valadao
McCaul	Renacci	Stivers	Frankel (FL)	(NM)	Sarbanes	Pitts	Salmon	Walorski
McClintock	Ribble	Stockman	Fudge	Luján, Ben Ray	Schakowsky	Poe (TX)	Scalise	Wagner
McHenry	Rice (SC)	Stutzman	Gabbard	(NM)	Schiff	Pompeo	Schock	Walberg
McKeon	Rigell	Terry	Galleo	Maloney, Carolyn	Schneider	Posey	Schweikert	Walden
McKinley	Roby	Thornberry	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean	Schrader	Price (GA)	Scott, Austin	Weber (TX)
McMorris	Roe (TN)	Tiberi	Garcia	McCarthy (NY)	Schwartz	Reed	Sensenbrenner	Webster (FL)
Rodgers	Rogers (AL)	Tipton	Grayson	McDermott	Scott (VA)	Reichert	Sessions	Wenstrup
Meadows	Rogers (KY)	Turner	Green, Al	McGovern	Scott, David	Renacci	Shinkus	Westmoreland
Meehan	Rogers (MI)	Upton	Green, Gene	McNerney	Serrano	Ribble	Shuster	Whitfield
Messer	Rohrabacher	Valadao	Grijalva	Meeks	Sewell (AL)	Rice (SC)	Simpson	Williams
Mica	Rokita	Wagner	Hahn	Meng	Shea-Porter	Rigell	Smith (MO)	Wilson (SC)
Miller (FL)	Rooney	Walberg	Hanabusa	Michaud	Sherman	Roby	Smith (NE)	Wittman
Miller (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Hastings (FL)	Hastings (FL)	Moore	Sinema	Roe (TN)	Smith (NJ)	Wolf
Miller, Gary	Roskam	Heck (NV)	Heck (NV)	Moran	Sires	Rogers (AL)	Smith (TX)	Womack
Mullin	Ross	Heck (WA)	Heck (WA)	Murphy (FL)	Slaughter	Rogers (KY)	Southerland	Woodall
Mulvaney	Rothfus	Higgins	Higgins	Nadler	Smith (WA)	Rogers (MI)	Stivers	Yoder
Murphy (PA)	Royce	Himes	Holt	Neal	Speier	Rohrabacher	Stockman	Yoho
Neugebauer	Runyan	Holt	Honda	Negrete McLeod	Swalwell (CA)	Rooney	Stutzman	Young (AK)
Nugent	Ryan (WI)	Whitfield	Horsford	Nolan	Takano	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry	Young (IN)
Nunes	Salmon	Williams	Hoyer	O'Rourke	Thompson (CA)			
Olson	Sanford	Wilson (SC)	Huffman	Pallone	Thompson (MS)			
Palazzo	Scalise	Wittman	Israel	Pascarell				
Paulsen	Schock	Wolf	Jeffries	Pastor (AZ)				
Pearce	Schweikert	Womack	Johnson (GA)	Payne				
Perry	Scott, Austin	Woodall	Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi				
Peterson	Sensenbrenner	Yoder	Jolly	Perlmutter				
Petri	Sessions	Yoho	Jones	Peters (CA)				
Pittenger	Shinkus	Young (AK)	Kaptur	Peters (MI)				
Pitts	Shuster	Young (IN)	Keating	Peterson				

NOT VOTING—22

Becerra	Hartzler	Noem
Chu	Hinojosa	Nunnelee
Clarke (NY)	Hoyer	Pelosi
Coble	Kilmer	Polis
DeFazio	Kirkpatrick	Rangel
Ellison	McCollum	Thompson (PA)
Grimm	Miller, George	
Hanna	Napolitano	

□ 1146

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. DEUTCH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 223, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 363]

AYES—188

Amash	Capuano	Crowley
Barber	Carney	Cuellar
Barrow (GA)	Carson (IN)	Cummings
Bass	Cartwright	Davis (CA)
Beatty	Castor (FL)	Davis, Danny
Bera (CA)	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
Bishop (GA)	Cicilline	DeGette
Bishop (NY)	Clark (MA)	Delaney
Blumenauer	Clay	DeLauro
Bonamici	Cleaver	DelBene
Brady (PA)	Clyburn	Deutch
Braley (IA)	Cohen	Dingell
Brown (FL)	Connolly	Doggett
Brownley (CA)	Conyers	Doyle
Bustos	Cooper	Duckworth
Butterfield	Costa	Edwards
Capps	Courtney	Engel

NOES—223

DeSantis	Johnson, Sam
DesJarlais	Jordan
Diaz-Balart	Joyce
Bachus	Kelly (PA)
Barletta	King (IA)
Barr	King (NY)
Barton	Kingston
Benishek	Kinzing (IL)
Bentivoglio	Kline
Bilirakis	Labrador
Bishop (UT)	LaMalfa
Black	Lamborn
Blackburn	Lance
Boustany	Lankford
Brady (TX)	Latham
Bridenstine	Latta
Brooks (AL)	LoBiondo
Brooks (IN)	Long
Broun (GA)	Lucas
Buchanan	Luetkemeyer
Bucshon	Lummis
Burgess	Lynch
Byrne	Marchant
Calvert	Marino
Camp	Massie
Campbell	McAllister
Cantor	McCarthy (CA)
Capito	McCaul
Cárdenas	McClintock
Granger	McHenry
Graves (GA)	McIntyre
Graves (MO)	McKeon
Griffin (AR)	McKinley
Griffith (VA)	McMorris
Guthrie	Rodgers
Hall	Meadows
Harper	Meehan
Harris	Messer
Hastings (WA)	Mica
Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Herrera Beutler	Miller (MI)
Holding	Miller, Gary
Hudson	Mullin
Huelskamp	Mulvaney
Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (PA)
Hultgren	Neugebauer
Hunter	Nugent
Hurt	Nunes
Issa	Olson
Jenkins	
Johnson (OH)	

NOT VOTING—21

Becerra	Gutiérrez	Miller, George
Chu	Hanna	Napolitano
Clarke (NY)	Hartzler	Noem
Coble	Hinojosa	Nunnelee
Ellison	Kilmer	Polis
Gohmert	Kirkpatrick	Rangel
Grimm	McCollum	Thompson (PA)

□ 1150

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 179, noes 229, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 364]

AYES—179

Bass	Connolly	Foster
Beatty	Conyers	Frankel (FL)
Bera (CA)	Cooper	Fudge
Bishop (NY)	Courtney	Gabbard
Blumenauer	Crowley	Garamendi
Bonamici	Cummings	Gibson
Brady (PA)	Davis (CA)	Grayson
Braley (IA)	Davis, Danny	Green, Al
Brown (FL)	DeFazio	Grijalva
Brownley (CA)	DeGette	Gutiérrez
Bustos	Delaney	Hahn
Butterfield	DeLauro	Hanabusa
Capps	DelBene	Hastings (FL)
Capuano	Deutch	Heck (WA)
Cárdenas	Dingell	Higgins
Carney	Doggett	Himes
Carson (IN)	Doyle	Holt
Cartwright	Duckworth	Honda
Castor (FL)	Edwards	Horsford
Castro (TX)	Engel	Hoyer
Cicilline	Enyart	Huffman
Clark (MA)	Eshoo	Israel
Clay	Esty	Jackson Lee
Cleaver	Farr	Jeffries
Clyburn	Fattah	Johnson (GA)
Cohen	Fitzpatrick	Johnson, E. B.

Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)

Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry

Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan

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AMENDMENTS

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Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
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Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebback
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lummis
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Pingree (ME)
Pocan

Price (NC) Scott (VA) Tsongas
 Quigley Scott, David Van Hollen
 Richmond Serrano Vargas
 Roybal-Allard Sewell (AL) Veasey
 Ruiz Shea-Porter Velázquez
 Ruppersberger Sherman Visclosky
 Rush Sinema Walz
 Ryan (OH) Sires Wasserman
 Sánchez, Linda Slaughter Schultz
 T. Smith (WA) Waters
 Sarbanes Swallow (CA) Waxman
 Schakowsky Takano Welch
 Schiff Thompson (CA) Wilson (FL)
 Schneider Thompson (MS) Yarmuth
 Schrader Tierney
 Schwartz Titus

NOT VOTING—18

Becerra Hanna Napolitano
 Chu Hartzler Noem
 Clarke (NY) Kilmer Nunnelee
 Coble Kirkpatrick Polis
 Ellison McCollum Rangel
 Grimm Miller, George Thompson (PA)

□ 1157

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 365, I inadvertently cast a no vote on Mr. BISHOP of Utah's Amendment #8. I intended to vote yes on the amendment, which prohibits the Administration from retroactively canceling energy development leases based on information never considered during the public comment process.

Stated against:

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, during rollcall vote No. 365 on H.R. 4899, I mistakenly recorded my vote as "yes" when I should have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 223, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 366]

AYES—189

Barber Cartwright DeGette
 Barrow (GA) Castor (FL) Delaney
 Bass Castro (TX) DeLauro
 Beatty Chu DeBene
 Bera (CA) Cicilline Deutch
 Bishop (GA) Clark (MA) Dingell
 Bishop (NY) Clay Doggett
 Blumenauer Cleaver Doyle
 Bonamici Clyburn Duckworth
 Brady (PA) Cohen Edwards
 Braley (IA) Connolly Engel
 Brown (FL) Conyers Enyart
 Brownley (CA) Costa Eshoo
 Bustos Courtney Esty
 Butterfield Crowley Farr
 Capps Cuellar Fattah
 Capuano Cummings Fitzpatrick
 Cárdenas Davis (CA) Fortenberry
 Carney Davis, Danny Foster
 Carson (IN) DeFazio Frankel (FL)

Fudge Gabbard Lowenthal
 Gallego Lujan Grisham
 Garamendi Sánchez, Linda
 García Luján, Ben Ray
 Gibson (NM)
 Grayson Lynch
 Green, Al Maffei
 Green, Gene Maloney,
 Grijalva Carolyn
 Gutiérrez Maloney, Sean
 Hahn Matsui
 Hanabusa McCarthy (NY)
 Hastings (FL) McDermott
 Heck (WA) McGovern
 Higgins McIntyre
 Himes McNeerney
 Hinojosa Meeks
 Holt Meng
 Honda Michaud
 Horsford Moore
 Hoyer Moran
 Huffman Murphy (FL)
 Israel Nadler
 Jackson Lee Neal
 Jeffries Negrete McLeod
 Johnson (GA) O'Rourke
 Johnson, E. B. Owens
 Jones Pallone
 Kaptur Pascarell
 Keating Pastor (AZ)
 Kelly (IL) Payne
 Kennedy Pelosi
 Kildee Perlmutter
 Kind Peters (CA)
 Kuster Peters (MI)
 Langevin Peterson
 Larsen (WA) Pingree (ME)
 Larson (CT) Pocan
 Lee (CA) Price (NC)
 Levin Quigley
 Lewis Rahall
 Lipinski Richmond
 Loeb sack Roybal-Allard
 Lofgren Ruiz
 Ruppersberger

NOES—223

Diaz-Balart King (NY)
 Duffy Kingston
 Duncan (SC) Kinzinger (IL)
 Duncan (TN) Kline
 Eilmers Labrador
 Farenthold LaMalfa
 Fincher Lamborn
 Fleischmann Lance
 Fleming Lankford
 Flores Latham
 Forbes Latta
 Foss LoBiondo
 Franks (AZ) Long
 Frelinghuysen Lucas
 Gardner Luetkemeyer
 Garrett Lummis
 Gerlach Marchant
 Gibbs Marino
 Gingrey (GA) Massie
 Gohmert Matheson
 Goodlatte McAllister
 Gosar McCarthy (CA)
 Gowdy McCaul
 Granger McClintock
 Graves (GA) McHenry
 Camp Graves (MO) McKeon
 Griffin (AR) McKinley
 Griffith (VA) McMorris
 Guthrie Rodgers
 Hall Meadows
 Harper Meehan
 Harris Messer
 Hastings (WA) Mica
 Heck (NV) Miller (FL)
 Hensarling Miller (MI)
 Herrera Beutler Miller, Gary
 Holding Mullin
 Hudson Mulvaney
 Huelskamp Murphy (PA)
 Huizenga (MI) Neugebauer
 Hultgren Nugent
 Hunter Nunes
 Hurt Olson
 Issa Palazzo
 Jenkins Paulsen
 Johnson (OH) Pearce
 Johnson, Sam Perry
 Jolly Petri
 Jordan Pittenger
 Joyce Pitts
 Kelly (PA) Poe (TX)
 King (IA) Pompeo

Posey Salmon
 Price (GA) Sanford
 Reed Scalise
 Reichert Schock
 Renacci Schweikert
 Ribble Scott, Austin
 Rice (SC) Sensenbrenner
 Rigell Sessions
 Roby Shimkus
 Roe (TN) Shuster
 Rogers (AL) Simpson
 Rogers (KY) Smith (MO)
 Rogers (MI) Smith (NE)
 Rohrabacher Smith (NJ)
 Rokita Smith (TX)
 Rooney Southerland
 Ros-Lehtinen Stewart
 Roskam Stockman
 Ross Stutzman
 Rothfus Terry
 Royce Thornberry
 Runyan Tiberi
 Ryan (WI) Tipton

NOT VOTING—20

Becerra Kilmer Nolan
 Clarke (NY) Kirkpatrick Nunnelee
 Coble Lowey Polis
 Ellison McCollum Rangel
 Grimm Miller, George Stivers
 Hanna Napolitano Thompson (PA)
 Hartzler Noem

□ 1200

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4899) to lower gasoline prices for the American family by increasing domestic onshore and offshore energy exploration and production, to streamline and improve onshore and offshore energy permitting and administration, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 641, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I am in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bishop of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4899 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 59, at line 18 strike the closing quotation marks and the second period, and after line 18 insert the following:

“(F) ENSURING A FAIR RETURN FOR TAXPAYERS.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) shall apply with respect to a permit application submitted by a major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) only if the company enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior under which the company is prohibited from claiming the domestic production activities deduction under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to activities conducted under any permit issued pursuant to the application.”.

Add at the end the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
SEC. 30001. PROTECTING AMERICAN CONSUMERS FROM HIGH ENERGY PRICES.

Any lease issued pursuant to this Act shall specify that crude oil and natural gas produced under such lease may be exported only if the Secretary of the Interior determines that exporting such crude oil or natural gas, respectively, will not increase the price of gasoline or home heating oil for consumers in the United States.

Mr. BISHOP of New York (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a motion to recommit. This is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately be amended and proceed to final passage.

The bill before us does not represent a substantive effort to empower America's middle class to move up the ladder of success or put Americans back to work. Though creatively titled, it instead represents another effort by the majority to look out for special interests already doing well from a Tax Code stacked against millions of our hardworking constituents.

Under the guise of attempting to lower gasoline prices, Republicans are using this bill as a vehicle to steer control of our Nation's precious natural resources to companies that accounted for nearly \$100 billion in profits in 2013. It is a textbook example of corporate welfare run amok.

My final amendment will add two critical components to the underlying bill. First, none of the big five oil companies will be granted a new lease to drill on Federal lands without first foregoing the massive subsidies that they receive from American taxpayers.

This would result in nearly \$10 billion of savings that could be put towards the pressing national priorities that need our attention, but are being ignored by this House—education, the highway trust fund, unemployment insurance, or a permanent Medicare reimbursement fix.

Second, oil companies will not be permitted to export U.S. oil or natural gas, if doing so will increase domestic prices of gasoline or home heating oil. In other words, if the government is going to make drilling easier for the big oil companies, let's make sure the benefits are passed on to the American people, rather than the corporate bottom line or foreign consumers.

We all want lower gas prices. In my district on Long Island, gas prices just went over \$4 a gallon. That is almost a half a buck increase in the last 4 months. Democrat or Republican, all of us recognize that lower gas prices are desirable for American families.

Let us also remember that the price of oil results from a combination of both supply and demand. As more and more Chinese nationals purchase cars, increased demand on the global gasoline marketplace will lead to higher gas prices, regardless of U.S. or international oil production.

In fact, since 2010, China alone has consumed about half of the extra oil that has been produced during this current oil production boom. This bill will do nothing to actually lower prices at the pump.

Claiming this bill is a panacea to fix the problem of sky-high prices is just plain wrong. Without the protections contained within this motion to recommit, the underlying bill could very well result in lower prices at the pump in China and higher prices here at home. This is unacceptable and—I am sure—not what my friends across the aisle have in mind.

American energy independence is more achievable than ever. In fact, domestic oil production is at a 25-year high, while net imports are at a 29-year low. Let's support the American middle class by adding these vital consumer protections to the underlying bill. I urge passage of this motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, this is one more procedural motion, and it seems to me we see a pattern here of procedural motions that distinguish the difference in philosophies between the two parties here. This is a good case in point.

It seems like the Democrats' response to higher gas prices is to what? Tax, tax, tax. Our response to higher gas prices is to create an American energy system that creates jobs, jobs, jobs.

Let's be clear. If you want to lower gas prices in this country, you produce more gasoline here. If you want to stop OPEC's influence in an international market, you produce more here, and if you want to create a growing economy that can sustain itself over time, you produce more energy here.

This is a MTR that does none of that. Vote against the MTR and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 235, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 367]

AYES—177

Barber	Grijalva	Pallone
Bass	Gutiérrez	Pascarell
Beatty	Hahn	Pastor (AZ)
Bera (CA)	Hanabusa	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Bishop (NY)	Heck (WA)	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Higgins	Peters (CA)
Bonamici	Himes	Peters (MI)
Brady (PA)	Holt	Pingree (ME)
Braley (IA)	Honda	Pocan
Brown (FL)	Horsford	Price (NC)
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Quigley
Bustos	Huffman	Rahall
Butterfield	Israel	Richmond
Capps	Jackson Lee	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Jeffries	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Carney	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Carson (IN)	Jones	Ryan (OH)
Cartwright	Kaptur	Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	Keating	T.
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Ciilline	Kildee	Schakowsky
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schiff
Clay	Kuster	Schneider
Cleaver	Langevin	Schwartz
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Connolly	Levin	Serrano
Conyers	Lewis	Sewell (AL)
Cooper	Lipinski	Shea-Porter
Courtney	Loebach	Sherman
Crowley	Loftgren	Sinema
Cummings	Lowenthal	Sires
Davis (CA)	Lowe	Slaughter
Davis, Danny	Luján, Ben Ray	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	(NM)	Speier
DeGette	Lynch	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	Maffei	Takano
DeLauro	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Carolyn	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Maloney, Sean	Tierney
Doggett	Matsui	Titus
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)	Tonko
Duckworth	McDermott	Tsongas
Edwards	McGovern	Van Hollen
Engel	McIntyre	Vargas
Enyart	McNerney	Veasey
Eshoo	Meeks	Velázquez
Esty	Meng	Visclosky
Farr	Michaud	Walz
Fattah	Moore	Wasserman
Foster	Moran	Schultz
Frankel (FL)	Murphy (FL)	Waters
Fudge	Nadler	Waxman
Gabbard	Neal	Welch
Garamendi	Negrete McLeod	Wilson (FL)
Garcia	Nolan	Yarmuth
Grayson	O'Rourke	
Green, Al	Owens	

NOES—235

Aderholt Gosar Paulsen
Amash Gowdy Pearce
Amodei Granger Perry
Bachmann Graves (GA) Peterson
Bachus Graves (MO) Petri
Barletta Green, Gene Pittenger
Barr Griffin (AR) Pitts
Barrow (GA) Griffith (VA) Poe (TX)
Barton Guthrie Pompeo
Benishek Hall Posey
Bentivolio Harper Price (GA)
Bilirakis Harris Reed
Bishop (UT) Hastings (WA) Reichert
Black Heck (NV) Renacci
Blackburn Hensarling Ribble
Boustany Herrera Beutler Rice (SC)
Brady (TX) Hinojosa Rigell
Bridenstine Holding Roby
Brooks (AL) Hudson Roe (TN)
Brooks (IN) Huelskamp Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA) Huizenga (MI) Rogers (KY)
Buchanan Hultgren Rogers (MI)
Bucshon Hunter Rohrabacher
Burgess Hurt Rokita
Byrne Issa Rooney
Calvert Jenkins Ros-Lehtinen
Camp Johnson (OH) Roskam
Campbell Johnson, Sam Ross
Cantor Jolly Rothfus
Capito Jordan Royce
Carter Joyce Runyan
Cassidy Kelly (PA) Ryan (WI)
Chabot King (IA) Salmon
Chaffetz King (NY) Sanford
Clawson (FL) Kingston Scalise
Coffman Kinzinger (IL) Schock
Cole Kline Schrader
Collins (GA) Labrador Schweikert
Collins (NY) LaMalfa Scott, Austin
Conaway Lamborn Sensenbrenner
Cook Lance Sessions
Costa Lankford Shimkus
Cotton Latham Shuster
Cramer Latta Simpson
Crawford LoBiondo Smith (MO)
Crenshaw Long Smith (NE)
Cuellar Lucas Smith (NJ)
Culberson Luetkemeyer Smith (TX)
Daines Lujan Grisham Southerland
Davis, Rodney (NM) Stewart
Denham Lummis Stivers
Dent Marchant Stockman
DeSantis Marino Stutzman
DesJarlais Massie Terry
Diaz-Balart Matheson Thornberry
Duffy McAllister Tiberi
Duncan (SC) McCarthy (CA) Turner
Duncan (TN) McCaul Upton
Ellmers McClintock Valadao
Farenthold McHenry Vela
Fincher McKeon Wagner
Fitzpatrick McKinley Walberg
Fleischmann McMorris Walden
Fleming Rodgers Walorski
Flores Meadows Weber (TX)
Forbes Meehan Webster (FL)
Fortenberry Messer Wenstrup
Foxy Mica Westmoreland
Franks (AZ) Miller (FL) Whitfield
Frelinghuysen Miller (MI) Williams
Gallo Miller, Gary Wilson (SC)
Gardner Mullin Wittman
Garrett Mulvaney Wolf
Gerlach Murphy (PA) Womack
Gibbs Neugebauer Woodall
Gibson Nugent Yoder
Gingrey (GA) Nunes Yoho
Gohmert Olson Young (AK)
Goodlatte Palazzo Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—20

Becerra Hartzler Noem
Clarke (NY) Kilmer Nunnelee
Coble Kirkpatrick Polis
Dingell Larsen (WA) Rangel
Ellison McCollum Thompson (PA)
Grimm Miller, George Tipton
Hanna Napolitano

□ 1215

Mr. HINOJOSA changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 229, noes 185, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 368]

AYES—229

Aderholt Gosar Paulsen
Amash Gowdy Pearce
Amodei Granger Perry
Bachmann Graves (GA) Peterson
Bachus Graves (MO) Petri
Barletta Griffin (AR) Pittenger
Barr Griffith (VA) Pitts
Barrow (GA) Guthrie Poe (TX)
Barton Hall Pompeo
Benishek Harper Price (GA)
Bentivolio Harris Reed
Bilirakis Hastings (WA) Reichert
Bishop (GA) Heck (NV) Renacci
Bishop (UT) Hensarling Ribble
Black Herrera Beutler Rice (SC)
Blackburn Holding Roby
Boustany Hudson Roe (TN)
Brady (TX) Huelskamp Rogers (AL)
Bridenstine Rigell Rogers (KY)
Brooks (AL) Huizenga (MI) Rogers (MI)
Brooks (IN) Hultgren Rohrabacher
Broun (GA) Hunter Rokita
Buchanan Issa Rooney
Bucshon Jackson Lee Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess Jenkins Ross
Byrne Johnson (OH) Roskam
Calvert Johnson, Sam Rothfus
Camp Jordan Royce
Campbell Joyce Runyan
Cantor Kelly (PA) Ryan (WI)
Capito King (IA) Salmon
Carter King (IA) Sanford
Cassidy King (NY) Scalise
Chabot Kingston Schock
Chaffetz Kingston Schrader
Clawson (FL) Kinzinger (IL) Schweikert
Coffman Kline Scott, Austin
Coffman Labrador Sensenbrenner
Collins (GA) LaMalfa Sessions
Collins (NY) Lamborn Shimkus
Conaway Lance Shuster
Cook Lankford Simpson
Costa Latham Smith (MO)
Cotton Latta Smith (NE)
Cramer Long Smith (TX)
Crawford Lucas Southerland
Crenshaw Luetkemeyer Stewart
Cuellar Lummis Stivers
Culberson Marchant Stockman
Daines Marino Stutzman
Davis, Rodney Massie Terry
Denham Matheson Thornberry
Dent McAllister Tiberi
DeSantis McCarthy (CA) Turner
DesJarlais McCaul Upton
Diaz-Balart McClintock Valadao
Duffy McHenry Vela
Duncan (SC) McIntyre Wagner
Duncan (TN) McKeon Walberg
Ellmers McKinley Walden
Farenthold McMorris Walorski
Fincher Rodgers Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick Meehan Webster (FL)
Fleischmann Messer Wenstrup
Fleming Mica Westmoreland
Flores Miller (FL) Whitfield
Forbes Miller (MI) Williams
Fortenberry Miller, Gary Wilson (SC)
Foxy Mullin Wittman
Franks (AZ) Mulvaney Wolf
Gardner Murphy (PA) Womack
Garrett Neugebauer Woodall
Gerlach Nugent Yoder
Gibbs Nunes Yoho
Gibson Olson Young (AK)
Gingrey (GA) Owens Young (IN)
Gohmert Palazzio

NOES—185

Barber Green, Gene Pascrell
Bass Grijalva Pastor (AZ)
Beatty Gutiérrez Payne
Becerra Hahn Pelosi
Bera (CA) Hanabusa Perlmutter
Bishop (NY) Hastings (FL) Peters (CA)
Blumenauer Heck (WA) Peters (MI)
Bonamici Higgins Pingree (ME)
Brady (PA) Himes Pocan
Braley (IA) Hinojosa Price (NC)
Brown (FL) Holt Quigley
Brownley (CA) Honda Richmond
Bustos Horsford Roybal-Allard
Butterfield Hoyer Ruiz
Capps Huffman Runyan
Capuano Israel Ruppertsberger
Cárdenas Jeffries Ruppersberger
Carney Johnson (GA) Rush
Carson (IN) Johnson, E. B. Ryan (OH)
Cartwright Jones Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL) Kaptur T.
Castro (TX) Keating Sanchez, Loretta
Chu Kelly (IL) Sanford
Cicilline Kennedy Sarbanes
Clark (MA) Kildee Schakowsky
Clay Kind Schiff
Cleaver Kuster Schneider
Clyburn Langevin Schrader
Cohen Larson (CT) Schwartz
Connolly Lee (CA) Scott (VA)
Conyers Levin Scott, David
Cooper Lewis Serrano
Courtney Lipinski Sewell (AL)
Crowley LoBiondo Shea-Porter
Cummings Loeb sack Sherman
Davis (CA) Lofgren Sinema
Davis, Danny Lowenthal Sires
DeFazio Lowey Slaughter
DeGette Lujan Grisham Slaught
Delaney (NM) Smith (NJ)
DeLauro Lujan, Ben Ray Smith (WA)
DelBene (NM) Speier
Deutch Lynch Swalwell (CA)
Dingell Maffei Takano
Doggett Maloney, Thompson (CA)
Doyle Carolyn Thompson (MS)
Duckworth Maloney, Sean Tierney
Edwards Matsui Titus
Engel McCarthy (NY) Tonko
Eshoo Roskam Tsongas
Enyart McDermott Van Hollen
Eshoo McGovern Vargas
Esty McNeerney Veasey
Farr Meeks Vela
Fattah Meng Velázquez
Foster Michaud Vislosky
Frankel (FL) Moore Walz
Frelinghuysen Moran Wasserman
Fudge Murphy (FL) Schultz
Gabbard Nadler Waters
Gallo Neal Waxman
Garamendi Negrete McLeod Welch
Garcia Nolan Wilson (FL)
Grayson O'Rourke Yarmuth
Green, Al Pallone

NOT VOTING—18

Clarke (NY) Hartzler Napolitano
Coble Kilmer Noem
Cole Kirkpatrick Nunnelee
Ellison Larsen (WA) Polis
Grimm McCollum Rangel
Hanna Miller, George Thompson (PA)

□ 1226

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 30, 2014

Mr. JOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11:30 a.m. on Monday, June 30, 2014.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MESSER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING OPERATION RECOVERS 168 JUVENILES

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the work of the FBI, local and State law enforcement, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for successfully conducting a weeklong operation to address commercial child sex trafficking in the United States.

During this operation, more than 168 juveniles being exploited through commercial child sex trafficking were rescued by law enforcement. The youngest of these victims was just 11 years old, and some of the victims had never even been reported as missing. The operation spanned across 106 different cities and resulted in 281 pimps being arrested who were recruiting minors off the streets and online.

While the operation was a success, it absolutely underscores the need for action to combat child sex trafficking. The House has passed five different bipartisan bills to protect and help victims, go after the pimps and the johns, and also end international sex trafficking. We need the Senate to take action as well, Mr. Speaker.

These are children. And by working together with law enforcement and victims' groups, we will save lives.

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

(Mr. McNERNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, our future is clouded by ocean acidification. Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, ocean waters have seen a 30 percent increase in acidity. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, by the end of this century, the waters of the ocean could be nearly 150 percent more acidic, resulting in a pH that the oceans haven't seen for more than 20 million years.

This will have a dramatic and devastating effect on many marine creatures. It disrupts the calcification process of many species, including oysters, clams, corals, and plankton, putting the entire food chain at risk.

This will damage California's \$24 billion fishing industry, which supports 145,000 jobs; and California's \$25 million-a-year shellfish industry could also disappear.

We need to take action to prevent the effects of climate change from getting worse. We cannot stand by as we see our environment continue to deteriorate. The cost of inaction is too great. I call on this Congress to act to protect our planet for our children and our grandchildren.

□ 1230

JOBS

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, President Obama was in my home State of Pennsylvania recently to tour a business and talk about the importance of American manufacturing.

If the President is serious, let me give him a few suggestions on things he can do right now—call for the quick passage of the Made in America Act to establish an official American-made standard; announce his support for a bipartisan plan to address the skills gap; use his pen to approve the Keystone XL pipeline; and truly take steps towards an all-of-the-above American energy policy that drives down energy costs for everyone; and increase pressure on the Senate to move on the dozens of House-passed jobs bills that will grow our economy, increase stability, and empower businesses and employees.

Mr. Speaker, simply put, Americans are tired of talk. Now is the time for bold action to help manufacturers, working families, and our Nation—politics aside.

IMMIGRATION

(Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago tomorrow, the Senate passed bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform. Democrats and Republicans worked together to pass a bill that is good for our economy, strengthens our security, and recognizes the contributions that immigrants make to our country.

This bill represents a good faith compromise by our Senate colleagues to find common ground. Over the past year, House Republicans failed to even bring an immigration bill up for a vote.

Earlier this year, Republican leadership outlined their principles for immigration reform, yet failed to introduce a bill based on these principles. They have claimed they want to pass reform, but their actions fail to match the rhetoric.

Instead of bringing up comprehensive legislation that spurs economic growth and lowers the deficit, we have seen attacks on DREAMers and excuses for inaction.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats and Republicans in the Senate have acted. Democrats in the House support reform and have also introduced a bill. A broad coalition—from the high-tech sector to law enforcement, the faith community to agriculture—backs reform.

The American people overwhelmingly favor a comprehensive bill. The only ones standing in the way are House Republicans. It is time to do

what is right for our country and bring comprehensive immigration reform up for a vote now.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FIRE CHIEF RYAN SEKERSKI OF COCHRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, ORDINARY AMERICAN HERO

(Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a brave young man from back in my district, Ryan Sekerski, a 28-year veteran of a volunteer fire department.

Now, this is a picture of Mr. Sekerski with his family. We celebrated his act of heroism. I have no idea how he is registered or how he votes, but I do know where his heart is.

What you are looking at is a tanker truck. Now, Mr. Sekerski, on his way home from work, heard on a radio that a gas tanker truck had swerved to avoid being in a collision, had hit a utility pole, was on its side, and seeping gas out that was on fire.

When he arrived at the scene, his question was: Is the driver okay? Nobody knew the answer.

When he found out the driver was still inside this truck, he went to his trunk, got on his volunteer fireman's gear, went inside this burning inferno, with no regard for his own life and his own safety, but more regard for the person trapped inside—what a remarkable act of heroism.

At a time when our country is looking for strong Americans, people like Ryan Sekerski are ordinary people doing extraordinary things every day.

Why? Because they are truly Americans—especially on the weekend we have coming up, we celebrate these types of people and what they have done.

ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE WINDSOR RULING

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, today is the 1-year anniversary of the historic decision to strike down the Defense of Marriage Act. We celebrate the progress we have made for LGBT equality; but, more importantly, we must recommit to ending the injustice that remains.

An announcement last week by the administration regarding ongoing efforts to extend Federal benefits to legally married same-sex couples in the wake of that Windsor decision clarifies what I have long suspected.

Unless Congress acts, legally married same-sex servicemembers, veterans, and their spouses will continue to face discrimination when accessing their benefits from the VA.

That is why, nearly a year ago, I introduced H.R. 2529, the Veteran Spouses Equal Treatment Act. This bipartisan legislation ensures that no

veterans or their families are denied benefits they deserve, regardless of where they live.

Members of the military do not serve in defense of the rights and freedoms of a particular State, but rather of the United States.

My colleagues have a choice to stand with our veterans and their families or stand silent while they continue to face discrimination by the very government they fought to defend.

EPA DEEMS OWNERSHIP OF AMERICA'S WATERWAYS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, well, they are at it again. It is another overreach by this administration. This time, the U.S. EPA is reaching not only what you might term navigable waterways, but all waterways of the United States they want to deem as theirs.

This would mean mud puddles, and this would mean irrigation ditches and drainage ditches. They want to have jurisdiction over everything, so they can regulate it, tax it, and what-have-you.

It goes way beyond anything that has ever been legislated in this body and is a complete overreach. The U.S. EPA needs to withdraw this proposed rule. It is outside of the law.

It is outside of the ability of our people to have private property rights and to have an economy, especially in rural America, where farming, ranching, and timber operations can all be affected by a vast overreach by the U.S. EPA.

They need to withdraw this rule. We need to hear from the American people how this is going to affect them in their jobs in their local economies.

BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

(Ms. WILSON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, 73 days ago, 200 Nigerian girls were kidnapped by the Nigerian terrorist group Boko Haram. This story tugged at hearts around the world and led to an international outcry for these girls' rescue, but 73 days later, we cannot allow this story to fade from the headlines. The violence of Boko Haram increases by the day.

Mr. Speaker, instead of focusing on rescuing these girls, Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan's attention is on his next election. He spent \$1.2 million to improve his image by hiring a Washington PR firm.

President Jonathan needs to rearrange his priorities. I can think of quite a few things he can do with the \$1.2 million. The first thing he should do is find those girls.

Mr. Speaker, this is why we cannot let up the pressure. I urge you to join

our Twitter war to keep the world's attention on the kidnapping of these children. Tweet #bringbackourgirls and #joinrepwilson every day, 9 a.m. to noon.

We will not be silenced. We will not be stopped. We will get our girls back. Tweet, tweet, tweet.

CHERISHING OUR CHILDREN

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to raise the attention of my colleagues to several moments.

First, I would like to celebrate the passage of my amendment that just passed in legislation H.R. 4899, to create a job training and employment department or section in the Department of the Interior for veterans, minorities, and women. With 800,000 jobs on the horizon in the energy industry, this is an American job creator. I am excited about that amendment.

With sadness, Mr. Speaker, I rise to support my colleague, Congresswoman WILSON. We joined each other in a delegation to Nigeria, meeting with girls who had escaped from Boko Haram, and in the backdrop of the tragedy of the bombing of a mall and killing more people, it is time for Boko Haram to be stopped and the girls to be brought back.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as I go down to the valley in Texas to address the question of those desperate children—this humanitarian crisis of unaccompanied children—we introduced legislation today to create 70 more immigration judges, so that they can be addressed. This is a crisis which America is dealing with, and we should recognize it as a humanitarian crisis.

Finally, let me say, Mr. Speaker, bring the girls back in Nigeria. Help the children that are coming across our border. Let us have a heart when it comes to children.

PRESERVING THREE COEQUAL BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time.

I don't know if you have seen the headlines yet, Mr. Speaker, you have been busy with votes all day long, but the Supreme Court, in a 9-0 decision, today struck down the National Labor Relations Board so-called recess appointments that the President made there over the Christmas season in 2011-2012—9-0.

I hear a lot about the Supreme Court being a divided body, Mr. Speaker. 9-0, the Supreme Court said that the President of the United States had absolutely no constitutional authority to

name members of the National Labor Relations Board without Senate approval.

They said that the recess appointment power that is provided the President in the Constitution of the United States is not there, so that the President of the United States can avoid Senate approval.

It is there, so that the Nation can continue to run in the absence of the Senate being in session, in order to give its approval.

Mr. Speaker, the reason I bring that up is because that was yet another decision—in a long line of decisions the President has made—to ignore this body, to ignore the United States Senate, and, in fact, to ignore all of article 1 of the Constitution; and that is not just a Republican from the State of Georgia saying that, Mr. Speaker.

That is nine Supreme Court justices. Every single Supreme Court justice—the most liberal of the Supreme Court justices—said the President vastly overstepped his authority and his actions were unconstitutional.

Now, that is not news to anybody who has been following that case, Mr. Speaker. The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals made that same decision and said that the President overstepped those bounds, and that was way back in 2012.

I have a quote here from President George Washington's farewell address in 1796, Mr. Speaker. George Washington said:

It is important that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration.

That is us, Mr. Speaker. That is representatives in government. That is the White House, that is the courts, and that is the Congress.

Should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another.

In his farewell address, George Washington said:

In order for this country to succeed, these individual branches of government, the checks and balances created in the Constitution, the men and women entrusted with those responsibilities must resist encroaching on one another.

Against that backdrop, Mr. Speaker, against the backdrop of our Nation's first President and against the backdrop of—well, he is standing right out in a painting out here in the hallway, Mr. Speaker, George Washington presiding over the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787—this man entrusted with the birthing of our country, with the understanding of the consent of the governed and how we can preserve our freedoms while administering our governmental responsibilities said:

Resist the opportunity to encroach on the powers of competing branches of government.

□ 1245

What I have on this sheet, and you can't see it, Mr. Speaker, but it is

quotes from President Barack Obama, and not quotes from 20 years ago and not quotes from 10 years ago, but quotes from just the 3 years that I have been serving here in this body, just the 3 years that I have been entrusted with some responsibilities. Here on article I the President says that, and this was at a speech at North Carolina State in January of this year, he said:

Where I can act on my own without Congress, I am going to do so.

The President says, if I can do it without these other branches of government, I am just going to do it. I am just going to do it. President Washington says avoid encroaching on one another. The Supreme Court says, Mr. President, when you step outside of your lane, 9-0 we are going to declare your actions unconstitutional. Those were actions taken back in 2012, Mr. Speaker. Even this year, the President continues down that path.

At the State of the Union Address this year, Mr. Speaker, the President said:

America does not stand still, and neither will I. So whenever I can take steps without legislation, that is what I am going to do.

There is no confusion at the White House, Mr. Speaker. It is not an accident at the White House. When the President made those recess appointments that today the Supreme Court said in a unanimous decision were entirely unconstitutional, he wasn't confused about what he was doing. He didn't misunderstand what the Constitution said. He wasn't confused about what state the Senate was in. He knew they were not in recess. He decided that he would define what recess was. He decided that he would do it anyway. He decided he did not care if he encroached on the Senate's lane, that article II came and trumped article I.

In the February, 2013, State of the Union Address, the President said:

I urge this Congress to get together and pursue a bipartisan, market-based solution to carbon change. But if Congress won't act soon to protect future generations, I will.

Climate change. I can't go into a high school in my district, Mr. Speaker, without young people wanting to talk to me about the environment, wanting to talk to me about climate change. This is an issue of national concern. This isn't just the President's concern; it is an issue of national concern, and obviously, international concern. But the President in his State of the Union Address doesn't say, I am going to take this concern and I am going to win the hearts and minds of the American people, and I am going to move legislation through Congress to enact my goals. He says, I hope Congress does what I want them to do; but if they don't, I am going to do it anyway. That is exactly what he said with his recess appointments, Mr. Speaker, which today the Supreme Court ruled 9-0 was an unconstitutional action by this White House.

Mr. Speaker, August of 2013, we were in the midst of the President proposing

changes to ObamaCare. During that summer, he said in a normal political environment, it would have been easier for me to simply call the Speaker, JOHN BOEHNER, and say, You know what? This is a tweak that doesn't go to the essence of the law. It has nothing to do with—for example, where we are able to simplify the attestation of employers who are already providing health insurance, it looks like there might be some better ways to do this. Let's make a technical change.

The President says, ordinarily what I would do is I would call the Speaker of the House. Ordinarily, I would call the Congress and I would say, Hey, I have got this little bitty idea, this little bitty tweak that I would like to make. Would you all work with me on legislation to do so? That would be the normal thing, the President says, that I would prefer to do. But we are not in a normal atmosphere around here when it comes to ObamaCare. We have executive authority to do so, and we did so.

So here is what the President said: He said, I know what the right thing to do is. I know that what the Constitution requires is, if I have an idea, that I contact the Congress, that Congress moves that idea through, that I put my signature on it, and it becomes the law of the land. I know that is the ordinary course of events, but these are not ordinary times, so I am going to ignore those constitutional mandates and I am just going to do it myself.

He said that about the enforcement of ObamaCare. He said that about his actions on climate change. He said that about his appointments to the National Labor Relations Board. And the Supreme Court said, as did the district courts, that is unconstitutional; you can't do that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we all have an agenda we would like to pursue. I would like to believe we are all focused on the improvement of this country, we are all interested in opportunity for all American citizens. I would like to believe we are all interested in growing jobs and the economy and in protecting freedom. And the debate we have is about how to get to that place, and when the one branch of government, Mr. Speaker, decides they are going to ignore the others and do it their way, the entire system breaks down. The court today spoke directly to that.

Now, I want to contrast that, Mr. Speaker, because you might just think hey, Congressman WOODALL, you are a relatively new Member from the great State of Georgia, and you are just bitter because you are a Republican and there is a Democrat in the White House. Well, that is nonsense. That is nonsense.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take you back to what previous Presidents have said. You have heard what this President has said, and that is not what previous Presidents have said. Bill Clinton, December 1994—and remember back, Mr. Speaker, December 1994. Republicans had just taken over the U.S. House for

the first time in 60 years. For the first time in 60 years, we had a Republican majority in the House. President Clinton is only 2 years into his term, and he is looking at this brand new Congress, and he says, not if Congress doesn't do what I tell them to do, I am just going to roll over top of them; not if Congress doesn't do what I tell them, I am just going to do it my way; not I have a pen and I have a phone, but he says this:

I hope and believe we can cooperate with this new Congress.

He goes on, and he is talking about the same environmental issues that President Obama is talking about, and he says:

The most significant environmental gains in the last 30 years were made under a Democratic Congress and a Republican President, Richard Nixon. We can work together again.

And we did, Mr. Speaker: the biggest tax reform bill in my life time, 1997, Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich; the biggest welfare reform bill in my lifetime, 1996, Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich; biggest Medicare reforms in my lifetime, 1997, Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich. That is what this country does, Mr. Speaker. We work together. We all have common goals, and we have different ways of getting there, but we work together.

Our Founders feared an all-powerful Executive, Mr. Speaker, who would roll over the Congress and roll over the will of the people; feared it, and set up the Constitution to prevent it. Other Presidents have understood that. Ronald Reagan, he wasn't working with a friendly Congress, he was working with a Congress of the other party, and he said this:

There were also pessimistic predictions about the relationship between our administration and this Congress. It was said that we could never work together. Well, those predictions were wrong. Together, we not only cut the increase in government spending nearly in half, we brought about the largest tax reductions and the most sweeping changes in our tax structure since the beginning of this century.

That was Ronald Reagan's State of the Union Address in 1982. He had been in office just over a year. And he worked with a Democratic Congress, a Republican President, and he did some of the most sweeping changes that this Nation has seen in the past century. That is what we do. That is who we are as a people.

President Kennedy, 1961:

The answers are by no means clear. All of us together, this administration, this Congress, this Nation, must forge those answers. Members of the Congress, the Constitution makes us not rivals for power but partners for progress.

I want you to hear the tone of those different statements. President John F. Kennedy to the Congress:

We are not rivals, but we are partners.

President Reagan to the Congress:

They said we could never work together, but they were wrong. We brought the most sweeping changes since the beginning of this century.

President Clinton:

The most sweeping changes in the last 30 years were made with Democrats in Congress, Republicans in the White House working together.

President Barack Obama:

If Congress doesn't do what I tell them to do, I am going to do it myself.

The Supreme Court today, a 9-0 decision: What President Obama is doing is unconstitutional. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, when folks are doing things that are unconstitutional, it threatens the very fabric of the freedoms that bind this country together.

Mr. Speaker, it just so happens that the Supreme Court ruled on yet another unconstitutional action of the White House today. I hadn't actually anticipated that decision happening today. I came down to talk about the President's new environmental initiative. He wants to reduce carbon emissions, CO₂ emissions, carbon dioxide emissions by 30 percent. He announced this policy from the White House, and the media covered it expansively.

Here is Bloomberg:

President Obama's views addressing the problem of climate change as a key part of his legacy.

Reuters:

Climate change is becoming a major legacy issue for Obama.

USA Today:

Obama clearly hopes to make this an important part of his legacy.

These are all articles from the last 30 days, Mr. Speaker. The Chicago Tribune, the President's hometown newspaper:

Experts note this rule will spur the growth of the cap-and-trade marketplace in the States. In that sense, it may be remembered as a rare moment when Obama worked around the opposition in Congress to implement one of his top goals.

Politico:

If finalized next year and put into place, it would be one of Obama's largest legacy achievements.

The New York Times:

It would be the strongest action ever taken by an American President to tackle climate change, and become one of the defining elements of Mr. Obama's legacy.

Mr. Speaker, you may be asking, Congressman WOODALL, for Pete's sake, you are talking about this being a major legacy issue. From Reuters: An important part of the legacy. From USA Today: Remembered as a rare moment of success. From the Chicago Tribune and Politico: Largest legacy achievement in Obama's administration. So you may be asking, Mr. Speaker, so where is the legislation on Capitol Hill?

The largest legacy achievement in the Obama administration, and this is the administration that brought you ObamaCare, this is the administration that brought you a complete re-regulation of the financial services industry. This administration that brought you all of these sweeping changes, the media says this next proposed change may be the largest yet, and there is not

a single piece of legislation moving across this body to implement it because the President says, even though this is the biggest initiative of his career, even though this is the biggest change ever proposed, he does not need the approval of Congress to do it. He is going to do it on his own.

Mr. Speaker, that is frightening. It is frightening. And the only way that he is allowed to do these things is if we can't work together in Congress to stop him. It seems to have become the pattern in my adult lifetime that Republican Congresses protect Republican Presidents and Democratic Congresses protect Democratic Presidents, instead of article I, protecting the powers of the people, while article II tries to implement those authorities.

Again, the President is not confused about what is happening here, Mr. Speaker. This is from the White House's Director of the Office of Science and Technology just last month, regarding a 30 percent reduction in carbon emissions. He says:

Clearly the President regards this as part of his legacy to really turn the country around on climate change, and he aims to get that done.

I want you to think about this, again, Mr. Speaker. The biggest initiative of the President's administration, his Director of the Office of Science and Technology says that the President aims to get this done. It has been covered by every media outlet in America, and there is not one piece of legislation on this floor to implement that because the President believes that the right way to do it is without winning the hearts and minds of the people, without winning the hearts and minds of Congress, but just doing it and letting the chips fall where they may. He has tried that over and over and over again. It is a pattern in this administration, a pattern that the Supreme Court unanimously finds unconstitutional.

I want to take you to part of that Supreme Court decision, Mr. Speaker. From page 40 of that decision:

The recess appointments clause is not designed to overcome serious institutional friction, it simply provides a subsidiary method for approving officials when the Senate is away during a recess.

Here is another context:

Friction between the branches is an inevitable consequence of our constitutional structure.

Hear this, Mr. Speaker: the President has announced the largest environmental initiative of his agenda, arguably the largest initiative of his entire Presidency, and he says I don't care what Congress says, I am going to do it by myself. This in the same month when the Supreme Court unanimously says, Mr. President, friction? Friction is not only natural in Congress and the White House, it is anticipated by the Constitution. And no, you cannot use your phone and your pen to avoid friction. We must work together. We must come together on an idea. We cannot operate independently.

The recess appointments clause is not designed to overcome institutional friction. Friction between the branches is an inevitable consequence of our constitutional structure.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, I have a couple of shots I hear from this very same well where I gave a very similar speech almost 2 years ago where we talked about these very same issues as the President embarked on those original actions that led to this Noel Canning decision today. Mr. Speaker, those words went unheeded. Those words went unheeded.

The American people want to trust their President. The American people want to believe in their President. I want to trust my President. I want to believe in my President. But we cannot—we cannot—sacrifice constitutional principles in the name of expediency so that any one person can pursue their agenda. Working together has always been essential in the fabric of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years from now, we cannot wake up as we did 2 years from the day that I gave this speech, where we knew the Constitution was at risk, where we knew rather than winning the hearts and minds of the American people in the Congress the President just did it his own way, where we knew that there was a better pathway forward but so many in this Chamber said nothing. So many across the hall in the Capitol in the United States Senate, Mr. Speaker, said nothing. So many, in the name of supporting their party, were complicit in undermining their Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, today is a day that we can reset that clock. We are in the midst of a major policy initiative, this 30 percent reduction in carbon, that the President owes it to all of us to go out and win the hearts and minds of the people, win the commitment of Congress to make that the law of the land.

George Washington: avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The very fabric of the Constitution, the very fabric of the beginning of our country, Mr. Speaker, who we are as a people necessitates friction between the branches and cooperation to wield the people's power.

The President said he was doing the right thing for the right reasons 2½ years ago, Mr. Speaker, when he made those recess appointments. The appellate court of the United States of America said: You are doing the wrong things; they are unconstitutional. The President said: I don't believe you; take it to the Supreme Court. I have got friends there. The Supreme Court said, 9-0: You are violating the Constitution when you use your phone and your pen to get this work done instead of seeking the approval of Congress.

We can throw our hands up, Mr. Speaker, and say the ends justify the means. We can say it is just too hard to

work together; we might as well just do our own thing. George Washington cautioned us in his farewell address that that would be where human nature would lead us, but this is an institution that is full of conscientious men and women who took an oath to serve their constituency and to serve this Nation and to serve this Constitution.

We have an opportunity today, Mr. Speaker, not a partisan opportunity, not a House or Senate opportunity, but an opportunity given to us by the Supreme Court of the United States, to reset the clock on this relationship. For those of us who have always known these actions were unconstitutional, I confess it is a bit of a validation. For those who might have been defending this dictatorial action as something that was perhaps permitted in some small way under this Constitution, they now have the certainty that they need. Not a 5-4 majority, not a 4-4-1 plurality, but a 9-0 unanimous decision that if we are to move forward in this country, we are to move forward together, with article I, Congress passing the law, and article II, the White House enforcing the law.

We can do this, Mr. Speaker, and we owe it to the American people to do exactly that.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS) is recognized for 36 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and then submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on the topic of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, next week, on the Fourth of July, we celebrate our Nation's birthday. The Declaration of Independence, signed 238 years ago, laid the groundwork for the greatest Nation in history. The Founders, in the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution, created a novel system of government, one of the people, by the people, and for the people, that recognizes God-given unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Although the Declaration was written over two centuries ago, our Founders' sage words are just as relevant and just as important today, especially those who work in public service.

As a Pennsylvanian, I am proud that the Declaration was signed in Philadelphia. It is truly humbling to read these important words on the floor of the

House of Representatives, and I thank my colleagues for joining me this afternoon:

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the 13 United States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose ob-

structing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our Governments.

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

I am privileged to be joined here with a colleague from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Congressman ANDY BARR, from Kentucky's Sixth District, who will continue with the recitation of the Declaration.

Mr. BARR. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and to continue the reading of the Declaration of Independence:

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Joining me is my colleague from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who will continue with the recitation of the Declaration, Congressman SCOTT PERRY.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am on the House floor, privileged to continue with the recitation.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our

intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

□ 1315

Mr. ROTHFUS. Thank you, Congressman PERRY.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their help in reviewing and reading the words of the Declaration of Independence, the words that birthed our Nation.

As families gather next week to celebrate our Nation's birthday, let us not forget these words, and let us not forget those who gave all for freedom, those in our military, especially those who are deployed today in harm's way.

May God bless and protect them, and may God bless and protect the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

IMMIGRATION CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERRY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to direct attention to a robocall that was made on behalf of one of our Republican colleagues down the hall. I really hope that he had nothing to do with it because it was dishonest, reprehensible, played the race card, and attempted to divide people, and, in fact, apparently was conspiring to try to get people who were going to vote for the Democrat in November to vote for the Republican in the Republican primary runoff, which, under their State's law, is not lawful—not legal.

I certainly hope Senator COCHRAN had nothing to do with it, but it sounds like it helped him win his election. This is exactly the kind of thing that people in the House or the Senate should not be involved in, trying to mislead individual voters, trying to trick them into voting for themselves—because one thing is absolutely clear: if it requires trickery, deception, dishonesty, manipulation—unfair manipulation of people in another party to violate the law and vote for a particular candidate, then, very clearly, that candidate is not worthy of being elected to anything.

This past weekend, I was down on our border between the United States and Mexico along the Rio Grande Valley and along the Rio Grande River itself.

I had the impression, from the way some stories were written and some talk was going, that we actually had a situation on our border where people would come rushing across the Rio Grande River—even if there were law enforcement officers, Border Patrol officers—that it didn't matter. People were just rushing across, so anxious to get here.

Having spent the weekend on the border, what I learned was that, yes, people are very anxious to come into this country, but the coyotes that are bringing them—from what we learned apparently—paid by drug cartels to bring people across, those coyotes don't want to bring people across if they are going to get caught because one thing our Border Patrol and the Texas Department of Public Safety does very well is, if they catch a coyote transporting people illegally across our border, for example, in a raft—which is apparently the most frequently used method of getting larger numbers of people across—then they take the raft, and they destroy it—normally right there in front of the coyote—and help destroy his current illegal business.

The coyotes don't want to lose their rafts, their Jet Skis, or whatever they are using to get people illegally across the border, so they wait, even into the wee hours of the morning, which I was there to see firsthand. They don't want to be caught. They will wait until they feel like they have got time to get across and get back.

I have also heard plenty of times, from friends across the aisle, from people outside of Congress, who continue to say the same thing—and I know they don't mean to be dishonest, they are very honest people—but they keep saying they are trying to get away from the horrible murders, rapes, and terrible situations in their home countries.

The thing is, if you look at the crime rates in those countries from which they come—in Central America, for example—you don't see a tremendous dramatic rise in the amount of crime. There is not a dramatic increase in areas where so many of these people are coming from, to come illegally into the United States.

So the question keeps arising: Well, then if the murder rate is deplorable or horrible as the situation is, if the violence has not dramatically increased, then why has there been such a dramatic increase in the number of people coming across our border illegally?

The answer that this administration apparently refuses to acknowledge is that it is not because of a dramatic increase in violence in Central or South America, it is because the word has gone out in Central and South America that, if you can get to America, you will not be sent back.

In the wee hours Sunday night, Monday morning, there was one group of adult women—three adult women, some small children. These were very honest people. They spoke Spanish. They didn't speak any English.

Some say: well, I bet they are coming from Mexico, and they are being coached to say they are from El Salvador, Guatemala, South America, or other places.

These kids could not have been coached at their age to say what they did. They are very honest people.

When asked why did they come, the immediate answer was: well, we wanted these little children to get a good education.

Well, most everybody in the world—there are 6 to 7 billion people in the world—most want their children to get good educations; yet, if we have an influx of even 1 billion people into the United States, our country as we knew it will be gone.

It will no longer be a country where there is a rule of law, where capital investment feels safe, because you can't maintain a country unless you have the rule of law enforced. You can't just magically, one day, say: okay, now, today, we start enforcing the law as it is.

It doesn't work that way. If you have raised a generation or immigrated in a generation who believes that you just ignore the law when it is inconvenient, then you are not, all of a sudden, going to have a country that follows the law and attempts to enforce it across the board. It doesn't happen.

I have been told before that, gee, there may be a billion, billion and a half people in the world that would love to come to America. Well, when you have just over 300 million people in America and you are increasing the numbers here by giving out over a million visas a year—more than any other country in the world, even though you have India or China with several times more people than we have in America, nobody is giving out more visas than we are.

Even though you have a country like Mexico that condemns the United States for our treatment of people coming in even illegally—and even those legally—what they don't bother to notice in their massive hypocrisy is the way they treat people that legally or illegally come into Mexico.

If we began treating Mexican nationals coming in illegally into the United States the way Mexico treats American citizens, they would be screaming, going crazy every day; but it is because we are a more fair nation than Mexico is.

Of course, it doesn't really help Mexico when we have an administration, as this one, and a Justice Department, as the one run by Attorney General Eric Holder, which not only has an effort to get 2,000 or so weapons—guns—into the hands of criminals in Mexico with drug cartels, but then also engages in covering up evidence of exactly what happened during that horrible, horrible project by the Justice Department that actually put a couple thousand guns or so in the hands of criminals, resulting in deaths that would not have occurred otherwise, and yet, still, they cover it up.

Clearly, it is not, under Attorney General Eric Holder, a Department of Justice. It has become a department of, number one, injustice; and a department of, number two, just us.

Oh, sure, as long as the Internal Revenue Service is only going after conservative groups or Christian groups or religious groups, that is fine. As long as it is only going after groups that vote Republican, that is fine. It is okay.

Oh, and you want to try to catch us? Well, our hard drives crash, and our emails disappear, and, gee, we have no idea where they went. Why? Because we are in a country where the Department of Justice becomes a department of injustice and a department of just us, where as long as you support “just us,” you are good. Violate the law, it is fine; we will make sure you are not prosecuted—but it is perfectly fine to go after people who vote Republican, perfectly fine to go after groups that may not support the President’s position on things.

Now, right down the hall, in the Senate of the United States, we actually have United States Senators who are wanting to destroy First Amendment freedom of speech rights.

There are United States Senators, all from the Democratic Party, those that are pushing this, that are actually pushing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that will allow Congress to take away people’s right to make speeches.

It is incredible that they don’t even realize that, if the amendment to the Constitution—a bridge to take away freedom of speech rights, if it were to become part of the Constitution, and the American people got so mad at those Democrats pushing it that they gave the Republicans the majority in the House and the Senate and even gave them a veto-proof number, then you could actually have Republicans saying Hillary Clinton can’t publish her book anymore.

I was just talking about this with my good friend, Senator TED CRUZ, and he was talking about some of the language that is being pushed in the Senate.

□ 1330

Senator CRUZ made the point that if this gets passed, you could have Congress—if there were enough Republicans in there—say that Hillary Clinton’s book is illegal, it is contraband, and she can’t do it anymore.

NBC and “Saturday Night Live” like to do satire about political officials, and some of them are pretty funny. But, actually, under the amendment that we have United States Senators of the Democratic Party pushing, Congress could actually tell NBC, the National Broadcasting Company, that they can’t do political satire anymore.

Why would senators who like our Constitution think it was a good idea to take away free speech rights? I think they don’t mean harm. They don’t mean to harm our Republic.

It is because we have now gotten into an environment here in Washington, D.C., where the IRS can go after people they disagree with politically. And heaven help some candidate or some Republican that stands up and says, We have got to eliminate the IRS, because you can pretty well count on them coming right after him or her. If you say those kind of things, the IRS is about self-preservation. They will come after you if you say negative things about them. Because, like the Justice Department, it is “just us.”

We have got to protect ourselves.

So it is serious business. The environment is such here in Washington where some Democratic Senators have actually come to the idea that it would really be nice if we take away freedom of speech rights and give Congress the ability to say, You can’t publish that book. You can’t do that political satire on TV. No, you can’t do that film because we don’t like it.

These are people that are supposed to be enlightened and be against censorship, and yet they are pushing an amendment that will allow Congress to basically go back to Orwellian ideas or all of those that have been written about in history when Big Brother gets so big, have book burnings. It seemed like that happened in the 1930s and 1940s.

It has become dangerous here in Washington, where you have educated people that haven’t thought through their constitutional amendment they have signed onto enough to realize just how dangerous it is to the idea of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

They have bought in to a Justice Department that is “just us,” a Senate that is “just us,” an administration that says, Hey, if Congress doesn’t do what we want them to, forget Congress. I will write my own laws and we will just ignore Congress.

That is a dangerous concept if we are going to continue what the Founders referred to as “this little experiment in democracy.” It is a dangerous time.

And then we have questions that were asked by PETE KING of Secretary Johnson about what is going on at the border. He is asking:

If you’re a parent in Central America, in effect, this can look like a free pass because you’re making the situation more humanitarian, you’re making more facilities available, as Mr. Fugate said, you’re providing foster families, all of which is understandable. That’s our obligation as human beings.

But on the other hand, if you’re a family in Guatemala or El Salvador, this, in a way, is a free pass.

Well, Secretary Johnson ends up saying:

Well, a couple of things. First, I’m convinced that the principle reason these kids—from everything I’ve heard, everything I’ve seen, and from my own conversation with these kids, the principle reason they’re leaving is the push factor from the country they’re leaving.

This is Secretary Johnson with Homeland Security saying this.

He says:

The conditions in Honduras, for example, are horrible. It’s the murder capital of the world. There is this disinformation out there that this is permisos. That’s what we’re hearing. Permisos, free pass, like you get a piece of paper that says, Welcome to the United States. You’re free.

“That’s not the case. When you’re apprehended at the border”—he says “irregardless of age.” My late mother, an English teacher, would have jumped on that and pointed out for Secretary Johnson that irregardless is not an appropriate word. It is either regardless or it is not.

Anyway, our Secretary didn’t have an English teacher for a mother. It is a common mistake.

He says:

Irregardless of age, you’re a priority for removal. So they’re given a notice to appear in a deportation proceeding.

The way the law works, the 2008 law, we are required to give that child to HHS, and HHS is required to act in the best interest of the child, which most often means placing that child with a parent who is here in the United States. But there is a pending deportation proceeding against that child.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, parenthetically, he references the 2008 law which requires the Department of Homeland Security to give the child or children to Health and Human Services.

We were in a hearing yesterday where I was told I was wrong about that. I was just quoting Secretary Johnson in my comments, as well as other people in this administration, who said, Look, we don’t have a choice because the law from 2008 requires us to immediately provide the children to HHS.

Anyway, Mr. KING comes back and says:

But if I were a parent in Guatemala, wouldn’t I see that as being a free pass? I mean a child, a 5-year-old child getting an order to show up in immigration court, you know, are you going to actually deport that child?

To me, it’s a free pass, from their perspective.

Then, these astounding words from Secretary Johnson. He says:

Congressman, I don’t see it as a free pass, particularly given the danger of migrating over a thousand miles through Mexico into the United States, especially now in the months of July and August that we’re facing. A lot of these kids stow away on top of freight trains, which is exceedingly dangerous.

I spoke to one kid who was about 12 or 13 who spent days climbing on top of a freight train, a box car, and these kids sometimes they fall off because they fall asleep. They can’t hold on any longer. It is exceedingly dangerous.

Well, Secretary Johnson is saying that because it is dangerous to come through Mexico, then it is not a free pass that he is handing out to people when they get to America.

Having been on the border in the wee hours, let me tell you, to those little children, to the adults bringing them, it is a free pass. That is why they came. And this is open territory. Anybody can be standing there. Because

once these the coyotes get them across the river, then they go looking for somebody to turn themselves in to.

I was there when there were different groups being processed out there in the open air; daytime, nighttime. So they are asking them questions, as their job requires, such as, Where are you from? You have got to get their names. They don't have any identification on them. They are strictly taking their names as they give it to them.

One adult woman who had a couple of little girls with her said, Well, I'm not the mother, but I'm the cousin of the mother. Well, where's the mother? She's got a good job in Miami.

She came in illegally some time back and she has been working in Miami. So since they can now come and stay here, this was the time to start bringing the kids in.

The other two women were mothers of the other children there and they were explaining that the fathers of those children were working. They had good jobs in North Carolina. And since all they had to do was get into the United States and Homeland Security or Health and Human Services would transport them—our government is now becoming human traffickers—they have become the human traffickers and take them to North Carolina, where the fathers have good jobs working illegally over there. But, again, since they saw it as a free pass, then this is the time to try to hurry into the United States.

What was particularly telling, Mr. Speaker—I don't have it with me here on the floor today—is that there was a request, a solicitation from the Obama administration back at the end of January that actually says that we anticipate in the next short months that we may have 65,000 children come across our border.

Now why would they think that? Because there were only a fraction of that many the year before, and then a fraction of that many the year before that. So why would they think all of a sudden there are going to be over 60,000 children coming in in the months ahead?

Well, they knew. The word is out in Central America and South America that if you just get to this country, the Obama administration is giving you a free pass.

The women in the last group that the Border Patrol were talking to out there after they had turned themselves in, they had not heard the word “permisos,” but they knew they got a free pass. They knew they got to stay. And they said, We're here because we want these children to get a good education.

And since we know they can stay—in effect, that is what they are saying—now is the time they come and get a good education.

Well, we want everybody to get a good education. Unfortunately, if we in this country take tax dollars from Americans who are working and tried

to pay for the education of every single child in the entire world—which I would love to do—but if we do that, it bankrupts this country and no child gets any kind of education.

It is a dangerous time. It is a dangerous situation for these children to be coming across our border. In those areas the bush is thick, the river is swift. It is deep there where so many of them were crossing.

And yet because this administration has the word out and it is being sent out by drug cartels—being advertised, is what we keep hearing—the drug cartels have the best of all business worlds. They actually will charge \$5,000. One lady got a real deal. She got two kids and herself for \$5,000. For others, it is generally \$5,000 a person. For some, it is \$8,000.

The drug cartels charge people to bring them up across Mexico into United States. And if they find an attractive girl, they may pull her off into sex slavery and make money off of her. Having three daughters myself, that idea is just abominable.

Then, because of the masses of people that are coming across in greater and greater numbers, we have Border Patrol and ICE that are pulled away from their regular jobs. They are not out there looking for the drugs.

So you have got drug cartels making money by charging people to bring them into America, and then that causes a problem for us to enforce our border against drugs, and they can get more drugs in.

There is a war against the United States being staged by the drug cartels, and this administration better wake up and better start doing its job. I know my friends here on the Republican side, if the administration will start enforcing the law and enforcing our border and protecting us from the massive amount of drugs that are coming in, and enforce the border, we will get an immigration reform bill done so fast, people will be amazed how quickly we get it done.

□ 1345

There is no sense at all doing an immigration reform bill right now when the President is ignoring the enforcement of the law the way it is. The President needs to enforce the law as it is. Once he does that, then we can talk about amending it.

In the meantime, very quickly here, I had a quote from the President on June 11. He was saying:

I mean, the truth of the matter is, that for all the challenges we face and for all the problems we have, if you had to choose a moment to be born in human history, not knowing what your position was going to be or who you were going to be, you would choose this time. The world is less violent than it has ever been. It is healthier than it has ever been. It is more tolerant than it has ever been. It is better than it has ever been. It is more educated than it has ever been.

Then I thought about this cartoon, Mr. Speaker, and I will finish with this. In effect, we borrowed the cartoon

here, but it is like the President has gone off a cliff, and all of the way down, he is able to say, “We are doing all right so far.”

The day is coming when the country will not do all right—when there will be a crash—because we failed to recognize the dangers on the way down.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

HOWARD BAKER, A LIFE WELL LIVED

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I have unfortunate news. We have lost a great American and a great Tennessean, Senator Howard Baker, Jr.

Senator Baker passed away today. Howard Baker served this country well, and he served it in a fashion that was worthy of admiration from both parties and all people because he was an American first, a Tennessean second, and a Republican third.

He served three terms in the United States Senate. He served as majority leader and minority leader. He served as the United States Ambassador to Japan, and he served as Chief of Staff to President Ronald Reagan. He was a private practicing attorney as well, at the firm Baker Donelson, which was a firm his grandfather started, and he practiced law at one time with his father, who served in this House as a United States Representative from Tennessee.

Howard Baker had been recognized since his retirement from the Senate on many occasions. He received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and had received other awards.

His was a life well lived and a life to be demonstrated to others as a role for legislators to work with both sides of the aisle and to work for America first. A life well lived, Howard Baker.

QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR OUR VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I certainly don't intend to take that much time, but in a few short minutes, we are going to break for the July Fourth recess, and I just wanted to come forward on behalf of the veterans of the United States and make the commitment to them that the House and the Senate are going to continue to work to resolve the issues that we have heard so much about.

I would like to share, if I could, before we go, two stories from veterans of their wait times and neglect that my office has worked to try to help resolve.

I am hopeful, when we come back, we are able to get to a resolution for these

men and women who fought for and died for this country, so that we can have that July Fourth Independence Day.

The following stories come from my district. They are stories that we have worked on in our office. They haven't made national headlines, but they are very similar to others that have made national headlines.

The first is of the gentleman, Mr. Michael Whitley, from Ocilla. He was a 100 percent service-connected disabled veteran with cancer. He was unable to receive that cancer treatment at the VA medical center where he received his primary care, so he had to travel about three-and-a-half hours to a different facility, even though there was an outstanding cancer treatment facility just 30 minutes away from his home.

As his condition worsened and as it became more difficult for him to travel, Mr. Whitley's primary care facility promised to approve fee-based treatment, which would be closer to home. Unfortunately, Mr. Whitley died before this care that was closer to home was approved.

The second story comes from a 12-page letter—a very heart-wrenching letter—of a 3-year-long case that our office has been working on to resolve. It is of Mr. Willis McCarty, from Moultrie, Georgia.

He visited his VA primary care provider in February of 2009 for an aortic abdominal aneurysm. His doctor found that the aneurysm measured 7.8 centimeters, requiring immediate surgery. To quote Mr. McCarty, "He told me I was a walking time bomb and that I needed immediate surgery."

Mr. McCarty was referred for a surgery consultation at another VA facility, and he went to the appointment under the impression that he would be admitted for that surgery.

The vascular surgeon, instead, sent him home and rescheduled the surgery for a later date. Mr. McCarty writes that the doctor said, "We do not see any immediate danger. We think your doctor overreacted, and we are going to send you home for 10 days."

Upon returning home, the aneurysm ruptured. Mr. McCarty was rushed to the hospital for emergency surgery, where he remained hospitalized for 2 months due to complications.

To quote Mr. McCarty, "Before they took me into surgery, they had to use the paddles on me two times. My heart stopped for over 2 minutes. While in surgery, a ventilator was placed down into my lungs to breathe for me. I was in surgery for 6 hours. After the surgery was completed and I was rolled into the ICU, the surgeon told the nurses, 'This is a miracle boy, and I want to keep it that way.' I was in ICU for about 3 weeks with the ventilator in my lungs the entire time. While in ICU, one of my lungs collapsed, and I developed pneumonia. I was going through hell and didn't even know I was in this world. I was in the hospital about 6 weeks."

After his stay, Mr. McCarty received a phone call from the chief of staff at the hospital and from a VA representative, apologizing and admitting guilt on behalf of the VA, assuring him his expenses would be paid and that "the doctor should have never sent me back home."

They advised him to file a tort claim, and they even mailed him the forms to use in filing the claim.

Mr. McCarty writes, "Just the hospital bill was about \$125,000. That is not including the bill from the two surgeons, pathology, x-ray, et cetera."

Mr. McCarty has been paying these bills out of pocket, monthly, since 2009, for 5 years. The VA continues to deny his claims, and to this date, the VA has paid nothing. They also continue to deny Mr. McCarty's disability claims, and Mr. McCarty's appeal process will likely take another 3 years. Mr. McCarty is 77.

In his letter, Mr. McCarty writes, "I feel like the VA is giving me the run-around," and "I served my country. I've done my duty and was proud and honored to do it."

In return for Mr. McCarty's 8 years of service, he has spent 5 years dealing with this medical trauma and now expects to spend another 3 years in appeals. Every month, he pays the surgeons and the hospital for a surgery and complications that the VA is responsible for.

Mr. Speaker, most of the time, when we are working with these veterans, they ask us to fix this for one simple reason: fix it so the next soldier doesn't have to go through this—not for me—but so that the next soldier doesn't have to go through this.

We need to resolve these issues for our veterans, and we need to resolve them now. They deserve better.

I want to thank our House VA Committee, under the leadership of Chairman JEFF MILLER, as well as the Democrats and the Republicans on that committee, for the work they have done and are doing to make that system better.

Before we break for the July Fourth Independence Day holiday, I want to make the commitment on behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives that, while we will be gone from Washington for a week, we will continue to work on these issues in order to help resolve them for our veterans.

I wish each and every one of you a happy Independence Day. Whether you fly the flag in your yard or wear the patch on your shoulder or just keep it in your heart, thank you, and God bless America.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 54 minutes

p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 30, 2014, at 11:30 a.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Robert B. Aderholt, Rodney Alexander*, Justin Amash, Mark E. Amodei, Robert E. Andrews*, Michele Bachmann, Spencer Bachus, Ron Barber, Lou Barletta, Garland "Andy" Barr, John Barrow, Joe Barton, Karen Bass, Joyce Beatty, Xavier Becerra, Dan Benishek, Kerry L. Bentivolio, Ami Bera, Gus M. Bilirakis, Rob Bishop, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Timothy H. Bishop, Diane Black, Marsha Blackburn, Earl Blumenauer, John A. Boehner, Suzanne Bonamici, Jo Bonner*, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Bruce L. Braley, Jim Bridenstine, Mo Brooks, Susan W. Brooks, Paul C. Broun, Corrine Brown, Julia Brownley, Vern Buchanan, Larry Bucshon, Michael C. Burgess, Cheri Bustos, G. K. Butterfield, Bradley Byrne, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, John Campbell, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Tony Cardenas, John C. Carney, Jr., André Carson, John R. Carter, Matt Cartwright, Bill Cassidy, Kathy Castor, Joaquin Castro, Steve Chabot, Jason Chaffetz, Donna M. Christensen, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline, Katherine M. Clark, Yvette D. Clarke, Curt Clawson, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mike Coffman, Steve Cohen, Tom Cole, Chris Collins, Doug Collins, K. Michael Conaway, Gerald E. Connolly, John Conyers, Jr., Paul Cook, Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Tom Cotton, Joe Courtney, Kevin Cramer, Eric A. "Rick" Crawford, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Henry Cuellar, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Steve Daines, Danny K. Davis, Rodney Davis, Susan A. Davis, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, John K. Delaney, Rosa L. DeLauro, Suzan K. DelBene, Jeff Denham, Charles W. Dent, Ron DeSantis, Scott DesJarlais, Theodore E. Deutch, Mario Diaz-Balart, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Michael F. Doyle, Tammy Duckworth, Sean P. Duffy, Jeff Duncan, John J. Duncan, Jr., Donna F. Edwards, Keith Ellison, Renee L. Ellmers, Jo Ann Emerson*, Elliot L. Engel, William L. Enyart, Anna G. Eshoo, Elizabeth H. Esty, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Blake Farenthold, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Stephen Lee Fincher, Michael G. Fitzpatrick, Charles J. "Chuck" Fleischmann, John Fleming, Bill Flores, J. Randy Forbes, Jeff Fortenberry, Bill Foster, Virginia Foxx, Lois Frankel, Trent Franks, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Marcia L. Fudge, Tulsi Gabbard, Pete P. Gallego, John Garamendi, Joe Garcia, Cory Gardner, Scott Garrett, Jim Gerlach, Bob Gibbs, Christopher P. Gibson, Phil Gingrey, Louie Gohmert, Bob Goodlatte, Paul A. Gosar, Trey Gowdy, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Tom Graves, Alan Grayson, Al Green, Gene Green, Tim Griffin, H. Morgan Griffith, Raúl M. Grijalva, Michael G. Grimm, Brett Guthrie, Luis V. Gutiérrez, Janice Hahn, Ralph M. Hall, Colleen W. Hanabusa, Richard L. Hanna, Gregg Harper, Andy Harris, Vicky Hartzler, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Denny Heck, Joseph J. Heck, Jeb Hensarling, Jaime Herrera Beutler, Brian Higgins, James A. Himes, Rubén Hinojosa, George Holding, Rush Holt, Michael M. Honda, Steven A. Horsford, Steny H. Hoyer, Richard Hudson, Tim Huelskamp, Jared Huffman, Bill Huizenga, Randy Hultgren, Duncan Hunter, Robert Hurt, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa,

Sheila Jackson Lee, Hakeem S. Jeffries, Lynn Jenkins, Bill Johnson, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr., Sam Johnson, David W. Jolly, Walter B. Jones, Jim Jordan, David P. Joyce, Marcy Kaptur, William R. Keating, Mike Kelly, Robin L. Kelly, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Daniel T. Kildee, Derek Kilmer, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Steve King, Jack Kingston, Adam Kinzinger, Ann Kirkpatrick, John Kline, Ann M. Kuster, Raúl R. Labrador, Doug LaMalfa, Doug Lamborn, Leonard Lance, James R. Langevin, James Lankford, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Robert E. Latta, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, John Lewis, Daniel Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Billy Long, Alan S. Lowenthal, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Blaine Luetkemeyer, Ben Ray Lujan, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Cynthia M. Lummis, Stephen F. Lynch, Daniel B. Maffei, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Patrick Maloney, Kenny Marchant, Tom Marino, Edward J. Markey*, Thomas Massie, Jim Matheson, Doris O. Matsui, Vance M. McAllister, Carolyn McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Michael T. McCaul, Tom McClintock, Betty McCollum, James P. McGovern, Patrick T. McHenry, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, David B. McKinley, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Jerry McNerney, Mark Meadows, Patrick Meehan, Gregory W. Meeks, Grace Meng, Luke Messer, John L. Mica, Michael H. Michaud, Candice S. Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Gwen Moore, James P. Moran, Markwayne Mullin, Mick Mulvaney, Patrick Murphy, Tim Murphy, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Gloria Negrete McLeod, Randy Neugebauer, Kristi L. Noem, Richard M. Nolan, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Richard B. Nugent, Devin Nunes, Alan Nunnelee, Pete Olson, Beto O'Rourke, William L. Owens, Steven M. Palazzo, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Erik Paulsen, Donald M. Payne, Jr., Stevan Pearce, Nancy Pelosi, Ed Perlmutter, Scott Perry, Gary C. Peters, Scott H. Peters, Collin C. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Pedro R. Pierluisi, Chellie Pingree, Robert Pittenger, Joseph R. Pitts, Mark Pocan, Ted Poe, Jared Polis, Mike Pompeo, Bill Posey, David E. Price, Tom Price, Mike Quigley, Trey Radel*, Nick J. Rahall II, Charles B. Rangel, Tom Reed, David G. Reichert, James B. Renacci, Reid J. Ribble, Tom Rice, Cedric L. Richmond, E. Scott Rigell, Martha Roby, David P. Roe, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Todd Rokita, Thomas J. Rooney, Peter J. Roskam, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Dennis A. Ross, Keith J. Rothfus, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Raul Ruiz, Jon Runyan, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Tim Ryan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Matt Salmon, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez, Mark Sanford, John P. Sarbanes, Steve Scalise, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Bradley S. Schneider, Aaron Schock, Kurt Schrader, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David Schweikert, Austin Scott, David Scott, Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, Terri A. Sewell, Carol Shea-Porter, Brad Sherman, John Shimkus, Bill Shuster, Michael K. Simpson, Kyrsten Sinema, Albio Sires, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Adrian Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Jason T. Smith, Lamar Smith, Steve Southerland II, Jackie Speier, Chris Stewart, Steve Stivers, Steve Stockman, Marlin A. Stutzman, Eric Swalwell, Mark Takano, Lee Terry, Bennie G. Thompson, Glenn Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Scott R. Titus, Dina Titus, Paul Tonko, Niki Tsongas, Michael R. Turner, Fred Upton, David G. Valadao, Chris Van Hollen, Juan Vargas,

Marc A. Veasey, Filemon Vela, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Ann Wagner, Tim Walberg, Greg Walden, Jackie Walorski, Timothy J. Walz, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Maxine Waters, Melvin L. Watt*, Henry A. Waxman, Randy K. Weber, Sr., Daniel Webster, Peter Welch, Brad R. Wenstrup, Lynn A. Westmoreland, Ed Whitfield, Roger Williams, Frederica S. Wilson, Joe Wilson, Robert J. Wittman, Frank R. Wolf, Steve Womack, Rob Woodall, John A. Yarmuth, Kevin Yoder, Ted S. Yoho, C. W. Bill Young*, Don Young, Todd C. Young.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6170. A letter from the USDA/FSA Regulatory Review Group Director, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Continuation of Certain Benefit and Loan Programs, Acreage Reporting, Average Adjusted Gross Income, and Payment Limit received June 11, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6171. A letter from the Management Analyst, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Scales; Accurate Weights, Repairs, Adjustments or Replacements After Inspection received June 11, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6172. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Regulatory Capital Rules: Regulatory Capital, Implementation of Tier 1/Tier 2 Framework (RIN: 3052-AC81) received June 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6173. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the Army's priorities and requirements of its network modernization plans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6174. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the report identifying, for each of the Armed Forces (other than the Coast Guard) and each Defense Agency, the percentage of funds that were expended during the preceding fiscal year for performance of depot-level maintenance and repair workloads by the public and private sectors; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6175. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter notifying that the Department intends to assign women to previously closed positions in the Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6176. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter notifying that the Department intends to assign women to previously closed position in the Army's 160th Special Operation Aviation Regiment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6177. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Study on Incidence of Breast Cancer Among Members of the Armed Forces Serving on Active Duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6178. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Definition of "Congressional Defense Committees" (DFARS Case 2013-D027) (RIN: 0750-AI23) re-

ceived June 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6179. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Private Sector Notification Requirements of In-Sourcing Actions (DFARS Case 2012-D036) (RIN: 0750-AI05) received June 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6180. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers [ED-2014-OSERS-0025] [CFDA Number: 84.133E-5.] received June 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6181. A letter from the Program Analyst, Financial Operations, Office of Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of the Schedule of Application Fees Set Forth in Sections 1.1102 through 1.1109 of the Commission's Rules (GEN Docket No.: 86-285) received June 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6182. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Connect America Fund, High-Cost Universal Service Support [WC Docket No.: 10-90] [WC Docket No.: 05-337] received June 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6183. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-243), the Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 1991 (Pub. L. 102-1), and in order to keep the Congress fully informed, a report prepared by the Department of State for the February 15, 2014–April 15, 2014 reporting period including matters relating to post-liberation Iraq, pursuant to Public Law 107-243, section 4(a) (116 Stat. 1501); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6184. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 07-14 informing of an intent to sign the Memorandum of Understanding with Kingdom of the Netherlands and United Kingdom and Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6185. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of further measure in response to the situation in Iraq; (H. Doc. No. 113-125); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6186. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-354, "Vending Regulations Temporary Amendment Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6187. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-355, "Educator Evaluation Data Collection Temporary Amendment Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6188. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting the Department's final rule — Transmittal of

D.C. Act 20-356, "Health Benefit Exchange Authority Financial Sustainability Temporary Amendment Act of 2014", pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6189. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-357, "Special Event Waste Diversion Amendment Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6190. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6191. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's semiannual report from the Office of the Inspector General during the 6-month period ending March 31, 2014 and the OIG's Compendium of Unimplemented Recommendations; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6192. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, NMFS, Department of Commerce, transmitting the 2013 Report to Congress on the Disclosure of Financial Interest and Recusal Requirements for Regional Fishery Management Councils and Scientific and Statistical Committees; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6193. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Commerce, transmitting a piece of draft legislation entitled, "Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Amendments of 2014"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6194. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a report on compliance within the time limitations established for deciding habeas corpus death penalty petitions under Title I of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6195. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Bush River, Perryman, MD [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0972] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6196. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations and Safety Zones; Recurring Marine Events and Fireworks Displays within the Fifth Coast Guard District [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0095] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6197. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone, Atlantic Ocean; Virginia Beach, VA [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6198. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone, Atlantic Ocean; Virginia Beach, VA [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0111] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6199. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's 52nd annual report of activities for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6200. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Alternative Simplified Credit Election [TD 9666] (RIN: 1545-BL79) received June 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6201. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Requirements for Taxpayers Filing Form 5472 [TD 9667] (RIN: 1545-BK00) received June 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6202. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Mid-Year Amendments to Safe Harbor Plans Pursuant to Notice 2014-19 with Respect to the Windsor Decision [Notice 2014-37] received June 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6203. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a report on the actuarial status of the railroad retirement system, including any recommendations for financing changes, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231f-1; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

6204. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's 2014 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 369; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 2807. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the special rule for contributions of qualified conservation contributions; with an amendment (Rept. 113-494). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3134. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow charitable contributions made by an individual after the close of the taxable year, but before the tax return due date, to be treated as made in such taxable year; with an amendment (Rept. 113-495). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 4619. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the rule allowing certain tax-free distributions from individual retirement accounts for charitable purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-496). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 4691. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the tax rate for excise tax on investment income of private foundations; with an amendment (Rept. 113-497). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 4719. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend and expand the charitable deduction for contributions of food inventory; with an amendment (Rept. 113-498). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HURT (for himself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 4976. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to minimize infringement on the exercise and enjoyment of property rights in issuing hydropower licenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 4977. A bill to establish a commission to examine the evidence-based therapy treatment model used by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for treating mental illnesses of veterans and the potential benefits of incorporating complimentary alternative treatments available in non-Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities within the community; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ELLMERS (for herself, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. NUGENT):

H.R. 4978. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require bottled water manufacturers and distributors to disclose bottled water quality information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THORNBERRY (for himself, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER):

H.R. 4979. A bill to provide legal certainty to property owners along the Red River in Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 4980. A bill to prevent and address sex trafficking of children in foster care, to extend and improve adoption incentives, and to improve international child support recovery; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr.

BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COLE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MESSER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REICHERT, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. TERRY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VELA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. WILSON of

Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 4981. A bill to amend section 2259 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KLINE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. ROYCE):

H.R. 4982. A bill to simplify the application used for the estimation and determination of financial aid eligibility for postsecondary education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. MESSER, and Mr. KLINE):

H.R. 4983. A bill to simplify and streamline the information regarding institutions of higher education made publicly available by the Secretary of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. KLINE):

H.R. 4984. A bill to amend the loan counseling requirements under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. ESTY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. POCAN, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. SIREs, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. WALZ):

H.R. 4985. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to inverted corporations and to transfer the resulting revenues to the Highway Trust Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 4986. A bill to amend certain banking statutes in response to Operation Choke Point; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. McGOVERN, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 4987. A bill to amend the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 to authorize appropriations to provide assistance for domestic and foreign programs and centers for the treatment of victims of torture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 4988. A bill to amend the Act popularly known as the Antiquities Act of 1906 to provide for congressional approval of national monuments and restrictions on the use of national monuments, to establish re-

quirements for declaration of marine national monuments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BACHMANN (for herself, Ms. BASS, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. MARINO):

H.R. 4989. A bill to prohibit Federal funding of any treatment or research in which a ward of the State is subjected to greater than minimal risk to the individual's health with no or minimal prospect of direct benefit; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VELA, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 4990. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional immigration judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 4991. A bill to redesignate Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia and revise its boundary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. LOEBsACK):

H.R. 4992. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study on the adequacy of motor vehicle refueling assistance to individuals with disabilities, to promulgate regulations in accordance with the results of such study, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 4993. A bill to clarify the effect of State statutes of repose on the required commencement date for actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KIND, Mr. TIBERI, and Mrs. BLACK):

H.R. 4994. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for standardized post-acute care assessment data for quality, payment, and discharge planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. McKEON, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. McNERNEY, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. COSTA, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. FARR, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 4995. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6531 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "Marilyn Monroe Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 4996. A bill to require the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to take certain

emergency action to eliminate excessive speculation in energy markets; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 4997. A bill to provide assistance to sub-Saharan Africa to combat obstetric fistula; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4998. A bill to enhance beneficiary and provider protections and improve transparency in the Medicare Advantage market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. POCAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. POLIS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. WALZ):

H.R. 4999. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and expand the membership of the Advisory Committee on Minority Veterans to include veterans who are lesbian, gay, or bisexual and veterans who are transgender; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. FRANKEL of Florida (for herself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. LOEBsACK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HONDA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ENYART, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. MENG, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. CHU, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BASS, Ms. HAHN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. ESTY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 5000. A bill to provide for child care services for families with infants or toddlers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 5001. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for State accountability in the provision of access to the core resources for learning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 5002. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify and extend the credit for nonbusiness energy property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 5003. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to include the Wallis House and Harriston Hill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HIMES (for himself, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 5004. A bill to improve the energy efficiency of multifamily housing in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. BASS, Mr. FATTAH, and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 5005. A bill to end the use of corporal punishment in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5006. A bill to authorize the establishment of a program of voluntary separation incentive payments for nonjudicial employees of the District of Columbia courts and employees of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 5007. A bill to assess staffing shortages at medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5008. A bill to prohibit United States voluntary contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 5009. A bill to require the payment of the full amount of separation pay otherwise due to former members of the Armed Forces who were separated under the former Don't Ask, Don't Tell Policy of the Department of Defense and were only paid a portion of the full amount; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 5010. A bill to provide greater clarity in the regulation of electronic nicotine delivery systems, including electronic cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, and hookahs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 5011. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit authorized committees of candidates for election for Federal office and leadership PACs from employing immediate family members of the candidates, to amend such Act to limit the rate of interest an authorized committee of a candidate may pay on loans made to the committee by the candidate, to amend such Act to apply the prohibition against the conversion of contributions to personal use to contributions to political committees, to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require registered lobbyists to identify

relatives who are covered officials and disclose lobbying contacts with relatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 5012. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve the efficiency of summer meals; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. PETRI, Mr. YOHIO, Mrs. ELLMERS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H. Res. 651. A resolution expressing support for the network of experienced and accredited wildlife rehabilitation centers across the United States and honoring their important work in protecting native wildlife; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas (for himself, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HALL, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER):

H. Res. 652. A resolution condemning the President of the United States and the executive branch of government for continuous actions that violates the laws and Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NADLER:

H. Res. 653. A resolution recognizing the 45th anniversary of Stonewall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. HURT:

H.R. 4976.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 4977.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause XII-XIV of the Constitution of the United States, which gives Congress the authority to:

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 4978.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 4979.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 and Article IV, Section 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 4980.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 4981.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution;

(2) to make all laws necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 4982.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 4983.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 4984.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

H.R. 4985.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 4986.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the explicit power of Congress to regulate commerce in and among the states, as enumerate in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause, of the United States Constitution, and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress the ability to make laws necessary to carry out that power. Additionally, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 9 grants Congress authority over federal courts and therefore implicitly allows Congress to require Judicial Branch review of Executive Branch actions. Finally, Article I, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution allows for every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President to be made law; and therefore it implicitly allows Congress to amend any bill that has been passed by both chambers and signed into law by the President.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 4987.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 10

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND:

H.R. 4988.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

SUCH AS

Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the

United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 4989.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: Powers of Congress
Clause 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 4990.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia:

H.R. 4991.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Commerce Clause

By Mrs. BUSTOS:

H.R. 4992.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H.R. 4993.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 4994.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8.

By Mr. CARDENAS:

H.R. 4995.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4996.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4997.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power * * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 4998.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 4999.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FRANKEL of Florida:

H.R. 5000.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Constitution of the United States of America

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5001.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5002.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 5003.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York:

H.R. 5005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 5007.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5008.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7—"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 5009.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 5010.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 5011.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 5012.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 223: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 318: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 411: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 515: Mr. WAXMAN and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 543: Mr. MARINO, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 610: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 689: Mr. DELANEY and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 787: Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 988: Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 1015: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 1020: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 1136: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 1146: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 1331: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 1354: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 1466: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 1507: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1553: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 1750: Mr. JOLLY and Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 1830: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 1835: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 2064: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 2170: Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 2450: Mr. McDERMOTT and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2453: Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 2500: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 2529: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2536: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 2607: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 2647: Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 2737: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 2807: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 2959: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, and Mr. GALLEGOS.
H.R. 2981: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 3054: Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 3077: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 3116: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3367: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 3383: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 3543: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3566: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3698: Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 3775: Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 3852: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 3856: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 3899: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico.
H.R. 3929: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4012: Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 4041: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. ESTY, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.
H.R. 4060: Mr. HALL and Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 4119: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GRAYSON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 4136: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.
 H.R. 4188: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 4190: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
 H.R. 4227: Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 4257: Mr. CRAWFORD.
 H.R. 4418: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.
 H.R. 4432: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. SIMPSON.
 H.R. 4450: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. GIBSON.
 H.R. 4462: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 4466: Mr. DUFFY.
 H.R. 4489: Mr. NUGENT and Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 4504: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 4507: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 4510: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
 H.R. 4526: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 4577: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 4578: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. BASS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 4579: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 4589: Mr. SCHOCK.
 H.R. 4619: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
 H.R. 4625: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
 H.R. 4626: Mr. BARR, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 4653: Mr. FORBES and Ms. CHU.
 H.R. 4678: Mr. ROKITA.
 H.R. 4680: Mr. McNERNEY.

H.R. 4690: Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 4703: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. YOHO, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. POSEY, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. PITTINGER.
 H.R. 4792: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. NUNES, and Mrs. ROBY.
 H.R. 4798: Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 4813: Mr. LONG.
 H.R. 4843: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. VALADAO.
 H.R. 4864: Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 4871: Mr. FINCHER, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. ROSS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. HALL, and Mr. MARCHANT.
 H.R. 4874: Mr. DESANTIS.
 H.R. 4878: Mr. MARCHANT.
 H.R. 4888: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 4904: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 4930: Mr. ROSS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. McNERNEY, and Mrs. ELLMERS.
 H.R. 4936: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. MOORE.
 H.R. 4948: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
 H.R. 4950: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
 H.R. 4957: Mr. LONG.
 H.R. 4959: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington and Mr. ROKITA.
 H.R. 4964: Mr. ENYART and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 4965: Mr. GARCIA.
 H.J. Res. 41: Mr. POMPEO.
 H. Res. 190: Mr. AMODEI.
 H. Res. 231: Mr. POSEY.
 H. Res. 254: Mrs. BEATTY.
 H. Res. 281: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HALL, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
 H. Res. 456: Mr. HARPER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. RUNYAN.
 H. Res. 570: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H. Res. 588: Mr. COOPER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
 H. Res. 607: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H. Res. 621: Mr. LANKFORD.
 H. Res. 626: Mr. LEVIN.
 H. Res. 633: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
 H. Res. 644: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HURT, Mr. STEWART, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. McKEON, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. COOK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. SALMON, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. LONG.
 H. Res. 650: Mr. PETERSON.